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Unfair Practice Found In Unions and Industry; Fire on Ship Controlled

The World's Day—At a Glance

Dec. 23, 1939

Indictments Returned in Building Trades Cases

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A federal grand jury investigating charges of unfair practices in the Northern California building trades industry returned an indictment yesterday against 38 individuals, one labor union and one association in the plasterers' branch of the business. Earlier this week the jury indicted individuals, associations, and unions in the electrical and hardwood flooring classifications of the industry.

Unfair Practices Alleged in Battery Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint charging unfair competitive methods against five manufacturers of storage batteries in the low-price field. The companies have 20 days' in which to file answers.

Blaze on Cargo Ship Brought Under Control

CRISTOBAL, Panama Canal Zone (AP)—The American cargo-passenger liner Wind Rush arrived last night with her crew battling a blaze which broke out in the No. 3 hold Dec. 21 while the vessel was 150 miles at sea. Shortly after arrival the fire was reported under control.

South Africa Sends Planes to Finland

GENEVA (AP)—Eight nations, including the Union of South Africa, which said it had released its own warplanes to Finland, replied today to the League of Nations' note asking what they intended to do to aid Finland. Also included among those replying were Argentina, Ecuador, Haiti, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Mexico.

South Africa said: "Rendering practical assistance to Finland by releasing aircraft for Finland which had been earmarked for defense of the Union."

Germany Releases British Consular Staffs

LONDON (AP)—British consular officials and members of their families who have been held in Germany and Czechoslovakia since the outbreak of war are being released, authoritative informants said today.

Flier Laura Ingalls Must Learn Air Rules

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority yesterday suspended the pilot's certificate of Laura Ingalls until she proves her knowledge of air traffic regulations. Miss Ingalls, holder of the non-stop transcontinental speed record for women, bombarded downtown Washington with anti-war pamphlets on Sept. 26. The CAA said this was a violation of regulations against flights over a restricted area and against dropping articles from an airplane.

'Irregularities' by Jury Charged in Louisiana

ALEXANDRIA, La. (AP)—Warrants were issued here yesterday for the arrest of the entire Rapides Parish Grand Jury which on Nov. 30 returned 66 indictments against 25 persons, charging political irregularities. Some of those indicted were connected with the administration of Gov. Earl K. Long.

Golden Gate Fair to Reopen on May 25

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Golden Gate Exposition will reopen in 1940 with more and larger exhibits than in 1939. Saturday, May 25, was set for the opening and Sunday, Sept. 29, as the closing date. Randell Larson, attorney for individuals and corporations to which the Fair owes more than $4,000,000, said that creditors holding 85 per cent of the claims had agreed to the reopening.

Huey Long Aide Convicted of Mail Fraud

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Abraham L. Shushan, convicted of mail fraud, is the second of the late Senator Huey P. Long's lieutenants to fall in the Federal Government's far-flung investigations of Louisiana political scandals. The first was Seymour Weiss, once a close adviser of Long's, also convicted of mail fraud. A third, former Gov. Richard W. Leche, faces trial next month.

Former Kaiser Gives to Air Defense Fund

AMSTERDAM (AP)—Former Kaiser Wilhelm II has contributed 300 florin (about $160) for air raid precautions at Amsterdam and Doorn, his retreat, the newspaper Algemeen Handelsblad reported yesterday.

Maine to Use Food Stamps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—A part of the nation's continuing farm surpluses will be used to aid the unemployed relief cases of Portland, Maine, through a further extension of the food order stamp plan announced today by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Actual operation of the plan in Portland will begin in about a month. Participation is voluntary, and in Portland, as in the case of other cities, state and local officers and relief officials, grocery merchants and bankers are co-operating in its administration.

The plan provides that the eligible relief families of Portland will have the opportunity of obtaining orange-colored food stamps and to receive the free blue surplus stamps in the ratio of 50 cents' worth of blue stamps for each $1 of orange stamps.

The orange stamps are used at retail food stores to buy any food. They provide continuance of the family's regular food purchases. The free surplus stamps are used to obtain especially designated surplus commodities as additions to the family's food supplies.

It is estimated that with a population of approximately 70,000, Portland has about 2,545 relief cases representing some 8,272 persons.

Christmas

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Dec. 25, a legal holiday.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Dec. 23, 1939

The Week in Focus	2
Washington Sidelights	3
Education Page	9
The Home Forum	10
Christmas Morn	
Boston and New England News	11, 13
Boston Events	11
Weather	11
News of Art, Music, and Theater	12
Radio Timetable	13
Chess	14
Sports Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features Page	21
Movie Guide	21
Editorials	22

Weekly Magazine Section

What of the Hapsburgs?	2
Poet of the Trees	3
Sixty-Minute Sport Thrill	4
Balancing the Warring Forces	6
S O S: Who Pays?	6
How India Paper Came to Be	7
Thirty Thousand Farmerettes in Arms	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

The World At Your Fireside

Pages 4 and 5

Alabama Farmers To Protect Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—The crop failure experienced by South Alabama farmers this year because of excessive rainfall has caused a resurgence of interest in crop insurance for cotton. The Executive Committee of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation has recently passed a resolution asking every member of the Alabama delegation to vote for the cotton insurance bill when it is called up at the January session of Congress.

Under the bill a farmer can insure as much as 75 per cent of his crop against losses from insects, drought, floods, hailstorms or any other climatic conditions over which he has no control. The insurance will not cover the farmer's failure to properly cultivate and take care of his crop.

'White Christmas' Seems in Prospect

Prospects for Christmas Eve snow, just in time for a "white Christmas," seem fairly good, according to the Boston Weather Bureau. Today's bright sunshine is expected to yield to cloudy skies tomorrow, and if the cold northwest winds continue—as they are apt to do—snow and not rain will come down from those clouds tomorrow night.

Things Unsaid Hold Key To War of Words

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 23—Words never spoken are an important feature of short-wave radio programs sent from Europe to influence public opinion in the United States, according to the first report issued by the Princeton Listening Center today.

Both British and German radio programs withheld or repressed news items of interest to the American public, the report declares, adding that the German Radio gave scant information of the Russo-Finnish conflict, presenting it as an "automatic" result of British foreign policy, while British radio programs made little mention of Britain's blockade warfare on the civilian population of Germany.

The Listening Center, a project of Princeton University financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, based its report on the two-week period from Nov. 30 to Dec. 13, beginning with the Russian invasion of Finland and ending just before Russia's expulsion from the League of Nations. During the period, the Center heard 97 news programs and topical talks about the war. One third of the programs were in foreign languages.

British, Italian, and French programs, the Center found, made up for Germany's lack of comment on the Russo-Finnish conflict. While the German radio largely confined itself to quoting Moscow communiqués about Russian Army advances, programs from the other three countries were frank and unsparing in their description of Russia's "ruthless" aggression.

Similarly, while the British radio said little about the inconveniences imposed on neutral shipping and possible sufferings imposed on German civilians by the British blockade at sea, the German radio was not silent.

On one program, a German announcer declared, "it is better to kill a child by a bomb than to starve it." Germany also tried to justify its mine-laying campaign with the assertion that its mines were laid in areas protected by the British military and naval forces and that all shipping in such areas "is open to the usual hazards of war."

Britain, France, and Germany, in their radio programs sent to the United States, "deprecated the morale, resources and successes of their opponents, as might have been expected," the report says.

No 'censorship' in Reich or Italy but—: Page 6.

Labor Board's Counsel Denies Any Partiality

Cites record to uphold contention A. F. of L. and C. I. O. both have been fairly used.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Statistics of cases before the National Labor Relations Board were cited here today in an attempt to show there was little to choose between its dealings with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Charles Fahy, Counsel for the Board, denied charges by William Green, head of the Federation, that the Board had favored the rival industrial organization. Mr Fahy discussed recent testimony before the special House committee investigating the Wagner Act, emphasized that in a number of vital issues the Board's version was yet to be presented, and bluntly attacked the amendments to the Act newly sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, declaring they would "amount to complete emasculation of the Act."

In fact, the Board secretary offered the press what was, in effect, a commentary on the whole evidence presented to the House Committee from the Board's viewpoint, but made no criticism of the House Committee. On the contrary, he praised Representative Howard Smith (D) of Virginia, the Chairman, as an "excellent presiding officer."

Green Denies A. F. of L. Preference

Mr. Green attacked the Board this week at the close of the House hearings, declaring he would like to be shown instances where the Board had shown "sympathy" for the A. F. of L. side. Mr. Fahy, without apparent rancor, proceeded to offer the latest figures of case histories, soon to be presented in the annual review. The Board has recently been denounced by the C. I. O. for its alleged bias toward the A. F. of L.

For the fiscal year ending June, 1939, Mr. Fahy said the A. F. of L asked for some form of industrial organization in 113 cases, and of craft unit in only 68 where the question of its bargaining unit was involved. This showed, Mr. Fahy contended, how little the supposedly craft-industrial division really affected current disputes.

Little Choice, Counsel Contends

In the same period, there were 43 cases in which the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. were rival parties in seeking recognition of respective bargaining units. In 16 of these the board sustained the A. F. of L., while in 19 it sustained the C. I. O.; in seven it sustained each in part, and one case was left indeterminate.

This record showed little to choose from, Mr. Fahy contended In the total of all cases of C. I. O.-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

Getting Ready for U. S. Census

By a Staff Photographer

She Interviews the Interviewers

Mrs. Ellen T. McCarthy, appointed Assistant Area Manager, U. S. Bureau of the Census, for Greater Boston, examines a candidate for a job as census enumerator.

Boston Woman Has Major Job In Taking 1940 U. S. Census

When the census taker (or enumerator, to use the official term) comes a-knocking at your door in 1940 (which isn't so far away), you can help with Uncle Sam's big job by answering questions about yourself chronologically. Otherwise, the enumerator has to set the years all in order, and that takes time. Since the population census will have to be completed in two weeks' time, one can see what a job the enumerators will have on their hands.

Such is the situation outlined by Mrs. Ella T. McCarthy of Boston, said to be the only woman in the United States appointed as an assistant area manager for the Bureau of the Census. Mrs. McCarthy's post is here in Boston. The Bureau has just set up offices in the Chamber of Commerce building, 80 Federal Street.

The census-taking for 1940 will go beyond population census, says Mrs. McCarthy. It's been a "counting of noses" ever since 1700, she declares, but now the Government is interested in finding out, not only how many new babies were born in your family or neighborhood this past decade, but also about agriculture and housing. Before anything else is run off, industry and business will be checked, beginning Jan. 2. Enumerators will start on dwellings beginning April 2.

Supervisors and district supervisors who have been taking a two-weeks' instruction course are scheduled to "graduate" today and the day after Christmas the first enumerators for Boston, 40 of them—those who will do business and industry—will probably start their two-weeks' training.

For 1940's second census job, 80 enumerators will be chosen out of Mrs. McCarthy's list, and she hopes to have as many women as men.

Here's what the Government wants to know about a farm: How long the family has lived on it, how many in family, how many hired men, number of livestock, amount of crops raised, what there is in the way of equipment.

The Government is particularly interested in housing because there has been a housing shortage since 1920, despite a boom before the depression.

Uncle Sam also wants to go into major and minor repairs and improvements, and to ascertain the market value of the house, the type neighborhood in general, and what type house is in each economic civil division.

Politics Competes With Santa Claus On Official Washington's Yule Cards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—When official Washington sends out its Christmas cards, sprigs of holly and pictures of genial old St Nick are largely incidental.

Many officials, along with President and Mrs. Roosevelt, stick to the same, comparatively simple, greeting year after year, but others go to considerable trouble for the sake of originality.

John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, leads the procession of those turning an eye to the 1940 political campaign this Christmastide. His card carries a picture of a stork delivering a baby elephant "to Washington 1940."

Miss Marion Martin, Director of the Committee's Women's Division, follows suit, with a portrait of an elephant carrying a bag chucked full of "ballots." Inside are two votes, one for a "Merry Christmas," and a second for a "Happy New Year."

Eschewing the introduction of politics into the Christmas scene, James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has sent out his usual engraved plain white card, but Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister, Director of the Democratic Women's Division, has seen to it that the Democratic donkey gets his innings. Her card shows him making wishes for three important days, Dec. 25, 1939, "Merry Christmas"; Jan. 1, 1940, "a prosperous New Year," and Nov 5, 1940 (election day) "Many happy returns."

No greeting was more clever than that of Representative Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, sent out in the exact form of a Congressional bill, entitled the "Christmas Greeting and Holiday Wishes Act of 1939. Inside was a photograph of the House, with Santa Claus superimposed as Presiding Officer Mr. Monroney is encircled in red, with the notation, "I vote aye."

Pictures of the Capitol, snow-covered and otherwise, win the popularity prize among Senators and Representatives.

In Bethlehem

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 23 (AP)—While the outside world resounds with wars, the little town of Bethlehem awaits the first peaceful Christmas the Holy Land has known in three years.

Placid silence shrouded today the Judean Hills which 12 months ago bristled with steel-helmeted soldiers come to check Jewish-Arab strife. Sandbags and machine gun emplacements that studded the town last year have been removed, and armored cars no longer stand in the courtyard of the Church of the Nativity.

In their place are scores of automobiles and trucks hired to bring visitors.

No soldiers guard the winding route from Jerusalem to this hamlet. Pilgrims treading the road of the Magi and pausing briefly at Shepherd's Field—where angels, according to tradition, announced the birth of Jesus—go their way in peace.

Intimate Message from Washington

Americas Are Beginning to Realize That Their 'Safety Belt' Won't Stretch Very Tight Around 'Naval Necessity' in Wartime

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

It would be a mistake at this stage to presume that the inter-American safety belt is foredoomed to failure. The Americas are very much in earnest in this matter. The prestige of their slowly crystallizing regional peace organization is in some degree at stake. To a lesser but still important extent, President Roosevelt's prestige is also involved.

A great show of logic can be marshaled to prove that the scheme is unworkable, and a score of such arguments have been recorded recently in these columns. It probably is accurate to say that the delegates at the Panama Conference plunged into this project without any very clear idea of what they were up against. They are only now beginning to find out that the Goliath of "naval necessity" in wartime—a force often quite independent of the desire of the belligerents to retain the good will of the Americas—is a stout antagonist. But they think they have a just cause and there is no sign that they are going to abandon it.

The next step, with the first joint protest over the Graf Spee incident on its way to the belligerents, is a series of consultations on the crux of the matter: methods of enforcement. It appears that the guiding rule will be "measures short of war"—which in this case means anything but the use of naval guns on actual or potential violators. This phrase "measures short of war" has been heard before in these troublesome days. It is by no means an empty phrase, as both the British and German Governments—not to mention both the American interventionists—can testify.

Nothing Quite So Simple

Nor is the rest of that now famous phrase to be forgotten. These measures short of war were to be against aggressors. It is a simple, and too easily overlooked fact in the midst of all this confusion that if German raiders and blockade runners were driven off the seas by one means or another—if the British command of the seas was made complete—there would be little need for enforcing the safety belt; the safety of inter-American commerce and of traveling American nationals in this area would be almost automatic.

Nothing as simple as this is in prospect, of course. But there is no dodging the fact that the measures of enforcement now under discussion are chiefly damaging to the Germans. Most of them would drastically restrict the use of neutral ports by violators of the safety zone. The British have their own naval bases and ports in their own territorial possessions within the safety belt. Their Navy has little if any need for using American ports. It is the harried and often desperate maneuvers of the ships which do not command the seas—raiders and blockade runners—which have the greatest need for the rules of refuge in neutral ports. And these are the ships of Germany which is considered an aggressor by the bulk of opinion in the Americas.

A great deal of embarrassment can be caused to these German ships by American governments which are annoyed over violations of their safety belt. Consider the case of the captain of the German Liner Columbus. Radio blanked out, lights off at night, he set out from Mexico using every stratagem in order to slip invisibly through the British patrol into the trackless northern waters, where conceivably he might elude the blockade.

Funny, if Not Tragic

What transpired was almost ludicrous. For at least a good part of the distance between Vera Cruz and the point where the Columbus was scuttled, a ubiquitous United States neutrality patrol kept the vessel under watch. Scouting planes zoomed overhead. Coast Guard boats, destroyers, and finally the Tuscaloosa, a heavy cruiser of nearly 10,000 tons, took up the vigil.

Doubtless their radios were in touch with the naval radio station and there was no reason for them to travel with lights out. The United States Navy is undoubtedly pursuing a policy of strict neutrality, but there is some reason to wonder why the British, with range finders and radio receivers of their own, had to do much more than track the trackers in order to have a warship waiting at an appropriate point well out to sea!

All this is not written to prove that the "safety belt" idea is going to confound its sophisticated critics and come out triumphant in the end. Such a prediction would be romancing. A more sober view of the matter is this: In spite of the apparent unworkability of the project, there are two factors which should give pause to those who have dismissed the whole idea as fantasy. First, the growing seriousness of the Americas and the reasonableness of their motives. Second, the existence of a possible solution along the lines of Mr. Roosevelt's one-sided neutrality, if the Americas can be brought to accept it: The neutrality patrol and port restrictions would then operate in effect against Germany and by tacit co-operation with the British Navy. And let the inconsistencies fall where they may.

Saville R. Davis.

Finland Attacks; American Arms For Helsingfors

Aid of U. S. Army in obtaining the needed munitions is believed assured.

Reds deny Blitzkrieg was planned—Allies watch for dash by 500 Nazi ships.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—The United States Army appears prepared to see that Finland gets substantial quantities of ammunition for artillery and machine guns which is Finland's greatest need in standing off a Nation of indefinitely superior manpower. As for the money—that will be taken care of somehow when the time comes.

The evidence of this intention on the part of the Army was to be seen in the emergency visits which the War Department has arranged for the chief of Finland's artillery, Lieut. Gen. Villio P Nenonen, to American arms factories.

General Nenonen arrived here yesterday after a speedy trip which began three days after the war with Russia broke out. With the bluntness of an Army man faced with a commanding need, he went straight to the point on arriving. Since Britain and France need most of their arms production for their own armies, "it is only in the United States that we can get adequate supplies," he said.

Finnish Needs Listed

"What we need is ammunition for field guns and rapid fire rifles in order to conserve Finnish man power. We need some field guns too . . . over a period of time, we face the Soviet ability to keep putting in new reserves."

Doubtless General Nenonen had in thought the heartbreaking experience of the Spanish Government forces, particularly in the latter days of the war when the utmost in bravery and fighting ability went to naught because of the desperate lack of ammunition against the modern, well armed Franco and Italian forces. It makes for very fine reading to tell of Finnish skiers in white parkas with gleaming daggers materializing out of snowy whiteness, but in fact, said Gen. Nenonen, it is machine guns and field guns and plenty of shells and bullets which alone can stand off a modern army over a period of time.

Disparages Bombing

As for bombings next spring when the weather clears, he was disparaging. "It is impossible to bomb a Nation into submission from the air," he said shortly, with knowledge of the already proven stamina of the Finns and with the preoccupation of an artillery man with what happens at the front line.

Germany was not giving even covert aid to Finland, he continued. Sweden was preoccupied with its own armament needs. Britain and France already are so overburdened at home that they are buying supplies in the United States. It all comes down to what the American arms factories will supply, which means, though the General did not go into this matter, what the American Army and Navy are willing that American manufacturers may release, and what can be arranged in the way of financing.

It is considered already a foregone conclusion that the War Department will co-operate and in fact it already has put at the Finnish General's disposal the complete factual command of the supply situation which its general staff and special boards alone possess.

Financing Problem

As to financing, this remains a more ticklish problem for the Administration has partly committed itself to loaning only for non-military purposes. Finnish balances in this country are not large, so far as can be ascertained. Private funds are being collected for the most part for civilian relief needs It remains possible for Britain and France, unable to send large quantities of munitions to Finland, to loan out of their ample supplies of cash in this country and this is considered a likely possibility.

However, at the moment the presumption is that when the time comes, some stratagem can be devised in view of the great need and the measure of popular support for the Finnish cause.

Business Gain Aids Philadelphia Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Increased business activity in Pennsylvania has had a marked effect upon the collection of taxes in Philadelphia, according to an official analysis revealing that the City is approximately $1,000,000 better off now than it was a year ago.

Although real estate assessments were $53,000,000 lower this year, which meant that Philadelphia had nearly $900,000 less in taxes collectible, receipts for 1939 are ahead of those for 1938. Real estate tax receipts for the first nine months of this year were $35,247,509, compared with $35,087,555 for the similar period last year.

Blitzkrieg is not the Russian plan in Finland, a Red Army communiqué declared. Claiming advances, the Russians, however, admitted "serious difficulties." There were reports that Russian commanders were being asked to explain the failure of their first attempts at a lightning war.

At sea, the Allies were reported by French Naval sources to be keeping watch for 500 German ships reported to have received orders to return to the Reich by "all possible routes." German vessels with 1,800,000 tons of cargo, including important raw materials, were estimated immobilized at neutral ports since the war began.

In the air attention still centered on the encounter of Dec. 18 which British accounts now say engaged between 80 and 100 British and German planes off the North German coast. The British claim to have withstood "a most courageous and dashing attack of the enemy."

On the Western front, intense cold caused temporary suspension of patrol activities by both sides, but opposing aerial forces engaged in flights and dog fights over the lines.

Finns Attack

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 23 (AP)—Finnish troops today launched their first major counter-offensive on the Karelian Isthmus, most important of the several war theaters.

Finnish planes attacked Russian troops, supply centers and transportation arteries in the Isthmus sector yesterday in preparation for the ground assault.

The Finnish Army in the Arctic sector was reported to have forced retreating Soviet troops back beyond Hoyhenjaervi, approximately 60 miles south of the Arctic Ocean.

[Reports reaching Copenhagen said the Finnish counterthrust northward had gone far beyond Hoynenjaervi and was rapidly clearing the whole corridor of Russian troops.]

Cold and Snow Aid Finns

Intensely cold weather and deep snow was favoring the Finns.

More than 30 bombs were dropped in the Helsingfors area yesterday by Russians. Most of them were 400 pounders, but some did not explode and damage was surprisingly small.

It appeared, however, that the Red fliers were trying to hit some military objectives, such as bridges, railway repair centers, and munition depots. The bombs fell near a railway repair shop.

Two of the seven planes raiding Helsingfors were shot down, officials said.

Relief Needs Survey

Frederick Dorcey Stephens, representing the Hoover Relief Committee which is raising funds to aid the Finnish people, arrived here from Paris to survey relief needs. He acted in a similar capacity in Poland.

In Helsingfors, the Civilian Defense Corps decreed that no snow be removed from the streets so black spots against the surrounding white countryside would not serve as a guide to the enemy from the air.

Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army, sent Christmas greetings to the troops, declaring:

"None of us will have a home or a Fatherland or the blessings of Christmas without victory."

Marshal Mannerheim also sent his praises to factory employees, whose work he said was "equally important to the Fatherland."

Land Praises Heroism Of U. S. Merchant Marine

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, praised the personnel of the American Merchant Marine in "a long series of acts of bravery" during recent months.

"Indifferent to personal safety in the face of others' distress, you have saved more than 800 lives at sea," Admiral Land said in a Christmas greeting.

The Week in Focus: Graf Spee and Columbus Scuttled; Russians Retreating

—Scott, The Oregonian

Naval Victory News Reaches Trafalgar Square

—Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

Bread Upon the Waters

—Cargill, The Daily Tribune

Criticism of NLRB Grows; Allies Push Economic War

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford

Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

This week of war was one of unusual activity under, on and over the high seas. It was a week which sorely tried the neutrality policy of the New World as expressed in the recently enunciated "safety belt" established at Panama. And it was a week in which both Allied and German victories were scored—or claimed.

Graf Spee: The most spectacular war event of the week occurred Sunday night with the scuttling of the damaged Nazi pocket battleship, the Admiral Graf Spee, in Montevideo harbor. Although the Nazi propagandist machine glorified the scuttlings as a German victory, elsewhere and particularly in the British Admiralty office it was chalked up as a major British triumph. Whatever the reason for Captain Langsdorff's action—and that subject will be debated for years to come—it did put one of Germany's three pocket battleships out of the way.

The future of the 1000 or more members of the crew, interned in Argentina, is still uncertain, with Berlin protesting their internment and Argentina wondering what to do with them and how to collect the cost of their keep.

The Columbus: Hardly had news of the scuttling of the Admiral Graf Spee ceased to astonish the world and bewilder the German populace before another German vessel—this time the 32,000-ton luxury liner, Columbus—was scuttled by its captain. It had been overhauled by a British man-of-war some 400 miles of Cape Henry, Va., and rather than permit it to be captured the Nazi captain sank it. Its crew picked up by the American cruiser, Tuscaloosa, seemed pleased at the prospect of temporary internment at Ellis Island, although the exact status of the men was causing immigration officials some concern.

The Arauca: Just before the scuttling of the Columbus a German freighter, the Arauca steamed into Fort Lauderdale, Fla., safe from the British cruiser Orion that had been pursuing her. A libel filed on the liner by a Texas sugar company was expected to prevent its sailing for some time.

Neutrality Belt: These three events, all occurring well within New World waters, forced the Americas to consider seriously how they might prevent future violation of Western Hemisphere neutrality. America is in no mood to abandon the "safety belt" established at Panama. But something more than diplomatic action would seem necessary if warfare is actually to be kept away from American coasts.

Raids on Helgoland: There were signs this week that Britain was taking the offensive in naval warfare in the North Sea. Several dozen British bombers were reported raiding the German coast over Helgoland, perhaps to put the flying mine layers out of commission—that new Nazi weapon of destruction introduced some weeks ago. Berlin reported 34 of these bombers downed and turned out enthusiastic stories of German air victories for home consumption. London, however, denied any such destruction.

Convoy Attacked: German bombers were reported attacking a British convoy in the North Sea and sinking four British merchantmen, plus other damages; and Nazi planes extended their flights to include the bombing and machine gunning of British fishing vessels. This all indicated a more intensive Nazi drive on Britain's trade and trade routes.

Aid for the Finns

For three days Moscow's war communiqué has made no mention of Soviet gains on the Finnish front. And with good reason. For the Finns have been giving Stalin a birthday present by stopping Red Army advances on the Karelian Isthmus at the south. On the Arctic front below Petsamo, and in the central Finnish Salla sector, they have sent the Russians into apparently disastrous retreat.

General Zero and General Blizzard went into swift action against the Soviet motorized forces on this northern front. Heavy snowfalls blocked roads, below-zero temperatures congealed oil in tanks, and the Finns' scorched earth policy left no shelter for ill-clad troops in dire need of warmth and food.

Stalin's Birthday: Stalin's 60th anniversary on Thursday had been the signal for further air raids on Finnish cities; and hospitals at Helsingfors were bombed. But in Russia itself the press eulogized Stalin as "the pillar of hope to the workers of capitalistic states." Factories held parties in his honor, new "Stalin" prizes in law, physical sciences, and the arts were instituted, and Pravda devoted 71 columns to his birthday, one column to news of the world.

Finland's stout resistance brought unseen assistance to the Balkan states, which saw the Soviet stalemate postponing if not preventing a Soviet adventure in southeastern Europe. But what of foreign assistance for Finland?

Aid for Finns

From Sweden this week the first contingent of volunteers crossed the border. They will "nonintervene" in the best Spanish style, should Russian troops reach the railroad connecting with the Bothnian coast.

At Paris, the Allied Supreme War Council, Prime Minister Chamberlain in attendance, decided to give Finland all moral and material aid possible, short of weakening the war effort against Germany. Premier Daladier told the Chamber of Deputies Friday that France has carried out its "entire duty" to Finland.

U. S. Aid

The most specific reported assistance for Finland came from the United States. In a step which was close to direct action and yet within the limits of neutrality, the United States Navy waived its priority to 44 speedy Brewster fighting planes, permitting Finland to buy them directly from the manufacturers, for cash.

Former President Herbert Hoover, who 20 years ago dramatically dispatched relief ships to Finland, on Tuesday cabled from New York the first $100,000 of a new relief fund to Finland's Premier. And at a mass meeting demonstration at Madison Square Garden, Mr. Hoover and Mayor LaGuardia of New York united in appealing for more contributions.

NLRB Investigation

For more than a week now a House investigation committee has been turning the spotlight of publicity on the National Labor Relations Board, revealing personal feelings of Board members, basic differences in concept of Board authority, and general all-round criticism of its function and membership. Though the investigation adjourned for the holiday season there are indications aplenty that when hearings begin again in January a Congressional battle royal over the Board will break out.

Changes Doubtful: But whether any changes in the Wagner Act will be made by Congress in the coming session is another matter. For 1940 is election year and Congressmen are anxious to go home early this summer. So there may not be much time for changing the Wagner Act following a committee report—say in April, since for three months at least the members will be busy with hearings in Washington, in Detroit, on the Pacific Coast.

C. I. O. Attack: Last week end the Board lost the support of the C. I. O. In asking for the Board's overhauling it joined the ranks of those other pressure groups seeking revision—the A. F. of L., The Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. But this unanimity for change is only skin-deep, for as might be suspected each group is for revision in ways that favor it.

Eight days of hearings reveal these major criticisms of the Board: that it has co-operated with striking employees aiding them in preparing the presentation of their case to the Government before a formal complaint had been filed; that the Board had gone out of its way "to protect Communists"; that the Board failed to separate its functions as witness, prosecutor and judge in Labor Act cases; and that it had unfairly aided the C. I. O.

Diplomatic War Moves

Major moves on the economic front were forecast in London following the Paris meeting of the Allied Supreme War Council. But that the Allies had failed to corner Germany's Rumanian market was quickly evident when Germany signed a new trade agreement which granted the Reich almost a 20 per cent increase in the mark's purchasing power. Prices have been rising in Rumania.

Nazis Get Oil? The pact calls for Rumania to send Germany 190,000 tons of oil per month, in place of the average of 80,000 tons delivered since war began. Germany had threatened to halt delivery of Skoda munitions, ordered when Czechoslovakia was still a nation, if Bucharest did not sign.

A Yellow Book: White books, Blue books, and now—! Partially for propaganda purposes, partially to set the record straight, France has published a Yellow Book containing some 350 documents dealing with international events since Munich.

Most revealing, Paul Coulondre, former French Ambassador to Berlin, related how Hitler's plans for destroying the independence of Czechoslovakia had been harshly presented to President Hacha of the Czech Republic on the night of March 14, 1939; how Mr. Hacha had swooned again and again as more severe clauses of the Nazi program were read to him; how, exhausted, he had finally signed after being convinced that hundreds of German bombers were ready to raid Prague within two hours, if he refused.

American Highlights

While Christmas shoppers did their last-minute buying, and trains, buses and airlines were crowded to capacity with homegoing Americans, Washington saw two 1940 events casting their shadows before: the coming Congress, and Presidential election.

Budget Blame: At a press conference, President Roosevelt gave certain indication that he is planning to lay the onus for part of today's unbalanced budget at Congress' door. In his view, Congress has an obligation to find some $550,000,000 for the Treasury. For in 1938 it overrode the White House by voting excess farm benefits, nor did it ever pass the taxes to make up the difference, as it promised. And in 1939 it pushed the farm appropriations and parity payment amounts beyond the budget figures.

Liberals to Act? In case both Democratic and Republican Parties pick conservative or reactionary presidential candidates in 1940, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has a plan. He would call a national liberal conference, possibly to project a third party, possibly to wreck well-laid Democratic or GOP presidential plans, even as Bull Moosers of 1912 did.

Also Mayor LaGuardia of New York called on President Roosevelt to talk over the same question: how to give the nation a chance to vote on social issues if both the Democratic and Republican conventions nominate conservatives if, as the Mayor argues, it's a "choice between Tweedledee and Tweedledum."

Certificates: Soil conservation and farm production control are good things, the New Dealers say, but who's to pay for them? This week the Roosevelt Administration revealed that it is seriously considering shifting their cost from the taxpayer and the Treasury, back to the consumer.

How—was indicated by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. Congress would be asked to approve a "certificate plan" differing only in name and method from the earlier processing tax which was abandoned in 1936 because of processors' opposition. Result: the Treasury would be relieved of a cash outlay which has averaged $225,000,000 a year.

Health: Sidetracking of the costly Wagner health program and the substitution of a modest Public Works Administration hospital-building scheme was announced Friday by President Roosevelt.

The Wagner plan has been widely opposed as a possible path to compulsory sickness insurance in the United States. The PWA program would see the Government furnishing the entire sums necessary to build and equip medical centers in needy localities.

Japanese Diplomacy

Japan this week notified foreign powers that the Yangtze River would be opened to commerce as far as Nanking, under military restrictions. Although no date was announced, the mere announcement was regarded as a victory for the Japanese Cabinet over the Army.

Presumably, Japan is playing its final card in an effort to win American friendship. If this move fails, the Cabinet may resign. Japan is angling for a new trade agreement with the United States, to replace the 1911 treaty which expires Jan. 26.

Army Contracts For $7,742,115 Let

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Assistant Secretary Louis Johnson announced Dec. 22 that the War Department let contracts totaling $7,742,115 in the first half of December.

They included a $1,114,454 order for gun mounts to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, and a $1,148,009 order for aircraft propeller assemblies and control assemblies, to the United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn.

Other contracts included: Steadfast & Raulston, Boston, horizontal boring mills, $176,820, sliding bed gap lathe, $17,281, and $5,014 order for cylindrical grinder; Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., ammunition parts, $121,260.

Japan Launches Warship

TOKYO (AP)—Domei (Japanese news agency) reported the launching of the Japanese warship Hashidate at Osaka on Dec. 23. No details were divulged.

Uprooting of Peoples Policy of Dictators

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The agreement between Berlin and Rome giving the 200,000 Germans remaining in South Tirol the option of adopting Italian citizenship within 10 days, or moving into Germany, ends a situation that has kept the Germans of Tirol in a state of uncertainty since last July.

The episode closes with less hardship upon the population than at first seemed likely, since those unwilling to move need not be forcibly transferred.

But the damage it has done indirectly reaches far beyond this little pocket of the Alps.

The expedient by which Signor Mussolini, to avoid having a new Sudeten issue on his hands in the Tirol, arranged with Herr Hitler last July for the repatriation of the Tirolean Germans has opened the gate to a new menace to the security of the individual in Europe. It has shown how, to suit the convenience of some autocratic power, minorities may be at any moment uprooted and transplanted elsewhere.

Homeless Refugees

To a world thickly sprinkled with minorities the full import of this situation may not be immediately apparent—particularly at a time when revolutionary moves are in any case turning tens of thousands of innocent citizens into homeless refugees.

But the expedient of transplanting whole minority populations as a matter of policy is a new manifestation of ruthlessness which may be practised on an ever-widening scale unless some attempt be made to bring the situation under control.

The hardship it involves may be judged by the experience of Germans in the Baltic States when the Tirol method was turned upon them last October. When it became clear that the small Baltic States were coming within Russian influence, the call came from Reichsführer Hitler on Saturday, Oct. 7, that the 15,000 Germans in Estonia, the 62,000 in Latvia, and the 35,000 in Lithuania must move into the Reich.

It was a peremptory order, conveyed to them through the clergy and leaders of various organizations. Most of these Germans, or Balts as they are called, descended from a long line of ancestors in those parts, were well-to-do—mainly merchants in Latvia, landowners in Estonia, and farmers in Lithuania, many of them taking a prominent position in the affairs of the community. They were told to be ready to move in three days.

On Sunday, Oct. 8, a special German commission to arrange details arrived at Riga. The three-day order proved impossible and it was extended to 10. On Friday, Oct. 13, 10 German merchant vessels, the first of a fleet of 42 chartered ships, steamed into Riga, to take the first batch of refugees aboard.

Closed Their House

So impossible was it to make adequate arrangements for the change that many Balts, when they saw German schools, hospitals, theaters, and shops suddenly closed, merely packed a few bags, locked their houses and went down to the steamers. The German commission was on hand to undertake all the work of liquidation and exchange.

What was to become of these inoffensive people, torn from their homes and possession? The business elements among them were mainly landed at Gdynia, the wrecked Polish port, where 14,000 apartments vacated by the Poles were at liberty and a whole port to be resurrected. Most of the rest went into similarly ruined Polish territory, where the task of making homes in the wilderness awaited them and where, even if they succeed in this, they must live under the threat of being ousted by returning Poles should the Allies succeed in restoring Poland to the Polish people.

The case of the Balts was well known. Their situation was graphically reported by correspondents on the spot. But there are other uprootings and transplantings proceeding, of which few details come to light.

Herr Hitler in his Reichstag speech of Oct. 6 spoke of a "new order of ethnographic relations" in Eastern Europe in collaboration with Russia—a hint that strongly savored of shifting populations around to suit the political exigencies of the occasion. One result, at least, has been the transportation of some 80,000 Germans living in Russian Poland into Germany in exchange for a number of Ukrainians and White Russians left in German Poland.

There already has been talk of further mass migrations, which may affect the 1,100,000 Germans scattered about Russia, the 800,000 in Rumania, the 600,000 in Hungary, and a similar number in Yugoslavia.

That the practice of transplanting on a large scale is a new element in Herr Hitler's policy appears evident from his message to President Roosevelt in September, 1938, replying to the President's appeal for peace. Herr Hitler then submitted as one of the chief causes of the crisis that 214,000 Sudeten Germans had had to "leave their house and hearth in their ancestral homeland" and come into Germany because they were dissatisfied with conditions in Czechoslovakia.

The prospect now threatened is that the large-scale uprootings, with all the attendant misery, distress, loss, and injustice will become an established element in the policy of autocratic governments.

It is a policy that for obvious reasons does not consult the wishes of the people most concerned and that can be justified only on the assumption that the good of the state is paramount, beside which the good of the individual is a negligible quantity.

While transplanting, carefully carried out by some properly constituted international authority has been frequently regarded as a possible preventive for war—and then only in cases of supreme necessity, and might be preferable to post-war "trades" such as that in 1922 which sent 400,000 Turks from Greece to Turkey and four times that number of Greeks from Asia Minor to Greece, all supervised by the League of Nations, the disadvantages of the expedient are too palpable to warrant bringing it into general use.

Under modern methods of organization, the mechanical end of changes of this kind has become temptingly simple, while the hardships entailed have not been correspondingly decreased. It is a weapon that the dictators promise to use with all ruthlessness unless they are driven by world public opinion or force to accept the control of some international tribunal.

Hostel Cyclist Booked to Talk

Details of a cycling trip taken through mobilizing Polish and German armies last September will be related by a member of the American Youth Hostel group at the Annual Christmas Reunion, to be held at Northfield, Mass., Dec. 27 to Jan. 1.

During the week hostelers will ski, skate, and go on sleigh rides. A concert by the members themselves is planned for one of the fireside evenings, and a folk dance expert will lead the young people through the steps of "Captain Jinks" and "Twin Sisters."

Colored movies of AYH trips, the coast to coast Rolling Youth Hostel, trips through Mexico, Yugoslavia; and Finland will be shown, and colored movies of skiing in the Chilean Andes, lent by the Grace line, will also be seen.

All hostelers, as well as those who have traveled on AYH sponsored trips this past year, are invited to make reservations.

When Yule Feast Meant Spareribs

CHARLOTTE, Mich. (AP)—Gov. Luren D. Dickinson of Michigan doesn't see much difference between Christmas of 1939, in a comfortable, automatically heated farm home, and Christmas 75 years ago, when home was a log cabin that sometimes "leaked" snow on stormy winter days.

"We had hardships in the old days," said the Governor whose comment on modern life sometimes has been caustic, "but we didn't know at the time that they were hardships. And there was a fine spirit that went with the times."

Then, he said, a round-bellied stove to heat the house and such things as cook stoves were luxuries. He remembers his grandmother cooking meals at a fireplace in big kettles.

"Spareribs were more a treat for Christmas dinner then than were turkeys," he recalled. "A turkey or partridge dinner could be had by going out and shooting it."

'Sabotage School' Charges Are Denied

NEW YORK (AP)—The United Mechanics of the Garment Industries (C. I. O.) describes charges that it conducted a stench-bomb and acid-throwing sabotage school as "fantastic."

The charges were made Thursday by the office of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey during arraignment of 15 Union members on charges of conspiracy to commit violence during a 12-week strike last year against the second-hand sewing machine industry. Eight pleaded guilty and will be sentenced Jan. 8 when trial for the others was set.

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Quebec to Offer Land to Poor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A large-scale land settlement scheme is to be inaugurated by the Quebec Government next spring in an effort to get unemployed persons out of urban centers into colonization centers.

The plan provides that settlers will serve an apprenticeship on partially cleared lots to determine the work they are best suited to. Road construction and other public works will be done by the settlers with payment to be made under a Federal-Provincial plan. Lots will be sold only to those settlers who have proved themselves capable of administering their properties during the apprenticeship.

Premiums will be paid to settlers on the basis of work actually accomplished.

The land settlement scheme is in line with a recent announcement by Premier Adelard Godbout that the Government is considering means of obtaining closer cooperation between municipalities and the Province on relief distribution and administration.

Premier Godbout declared that the "dole," and Government grants under the Public Assistance Act, pensions to the blind, and needy mothers might be due for stringent regulations. Deploring the trek from the country to the city, the Premier envisioned a solution of the relief problem in the fertile soil of French-Canada, announcing his intention to launch an educational campaign in line with this view. He gave as an example one case of a small industrial town whose population increased by 66 per cent just before economic conditions forced the closing of most of the town's plants.

Formation of a Provincial Relief Commission with branches in large centers to give assistance to the municipal administration concerned, was hinted at by the Premier.

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Washington Sideglances

Washington press conferences run all the way from the seriousness of Mr. Hull's to the wit of Mr. Ickes, —But the President's tops them all.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Meeting the press: With war and dictatorship closing in on normal news channels abroad, the Washington press conferences, held by nearly all officials, core of democracy's free and easy way of keeping its people informed, become a more and more distinguished institution.

There are no hard and fast rules from these conferences, whence most front-page Washington news originates. Some are stiff and formal, yielding little. Others are characterized by witty, jovial repartee, taking almost an hour of a busy official's time. It all depends on the person in charge.

Open doors: Much has been written about the Presidential conferences whose history goes back to Woodrow Wilson's administration. Suffice it to say that in all their varied forms, never has the "open door" policy toward the press been more fully enforced than nowadays. Though the Secret Service has, since the war started in Europe, refused to let sightseers even look at the inside of the President's house, he himself has made no move to curb the effort of the press to see what is in his thoughts. He merely orders the outside doors open to let in the brisk December air and faces the barrage from 100 or more reporters.

Hull's discipline: The only man who regularly holds daily meetings with the press is Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Each day at 12:30 he takes up his stand at the end of a long table in the State Department's high-ceilinged diplomatic reception room to answer the questions of 15 or 20 newsmen, a good quarter of whom represent foreign papers. They are as free to ask questions as American reporters.

Here the atmosphere is serious. Questions are straightforward. Mr. Hull replies in a mild voice, his eyes cast downward. Try to bait him and up comes his Tennessee dander. He isn't likely to be baited any more that day!

From the Interior: To the office of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, reporters troop once a week with an appetite whetted for witty, often sarcastic give and take. The affairs of the Department take second place, for Mr. Ickes is a keen political observer. Moreover, he has let it be known that throughout the coming campaign, he will be willing to make political comments as occasion arises. Last week he gave his views on Paul V. McNutt as a "liberal candidate." Now the "trained seals"—pseudonym for the capital's ace political reporters—are flocking his way. The days when there were more Department publicity men than reporters at Mr. Ickes' conferences are at an end.

Temple of Justice: Attorney General Frank Murphy's conferences have a cathedral-like atmosphere. When reporters have settled themselves in the luxurious red leather chairs arranged in his walnut-paneled office by a tiptoeing Negro, he enters with a light brisk step, answers questions in a hushed tone.

Good Fellows: When Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., began to hold press conferences, he obviously did not enjoy them. He had a hunted deer look. But now he is much more at ease. Only the other day, his daughter visiting a conference, ohed and ahed at the pointedness of questions put by expert financial writers. He turned to her and smiled, "That's all right, Joan," he said. "They're really pretty good fellows when you get to know them."

And the rest: Secretary of War Henry H. Woodring has never held a press conference, partly because of the secret nature of the data with which he deals; partly because he is at heart conservative and does not want to mix in with New Deal economic policies.

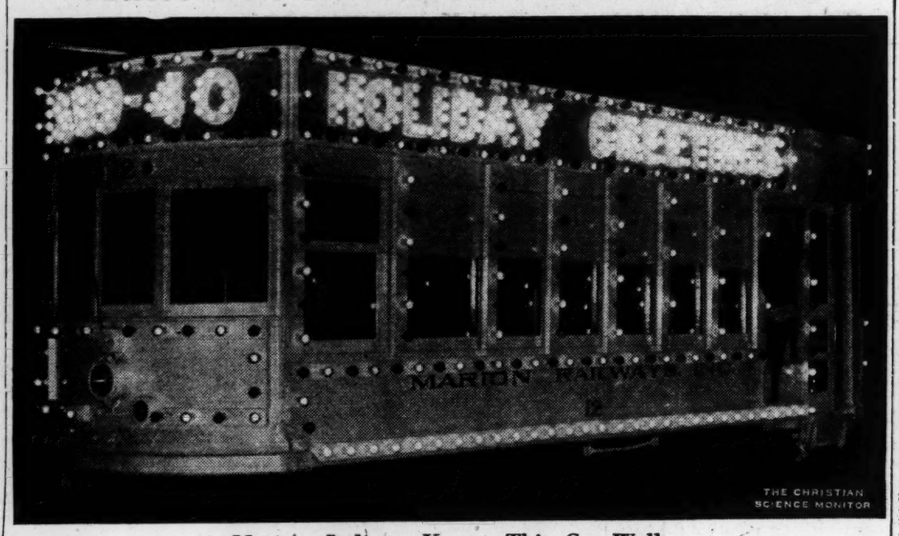
Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins attracts fewer reporters to her conferences than she would if she set a regular hour in advance, and did not appear to take offense at some of the questions put to her.

Postmaster General James A. Farley's conferences are infrequent. When he holds one, it lasts well over an hour, concerns postal matters not at all, but canvasses the political situation from California to Maine, with "Jim" and "the boys" addressing each other by first names.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace can always count on a good showing of farm editors to ask technical questions on "carryovers," "features" and "parity."

In his unadorned WPA office, Harry Hopkins won a reputation among the press for his frank answers to their questions, and presumably he will again as Secretary of Commerce when he returns to enjoy his palatial new quarters.

Music Box on Wheels Gladdens Streets



Marion, Indiana, Knows This Car Well

Body of the car is white with a red band around the top and greetings in white lights and festooned with red and green lights. Santa Claus speaks for himself. Carols sung by singers in the car are broadcast by amplifiers in car's trips around the city.

Carolers Spread Good Cheer By Street Car Loud Speaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Ind., Dec. 23—This little Middle Western city sings. A "glorified" street car, painted white and red, and studded with lights, shining, radiant, daily makes a tour of the entire city during the week just before Christmas. The car is provided with amplifiers so that singers can be heard distinctly three blocks away.

Groups of carolers representing churches, musical organizations, and the schools make these "musical tours" at appointed times. A thousand persons participate.

Public interest is keen. Even through the stage of preparation many people visit the car barns to see what wonders are being worked. Telephones are busy, friends calling friends, neighbors calling neighbors, to say that the caroling car is coming. Families appear on their porches; groups gather at crossings, oft-times joining in the singing. Always there is a line of automobiles following after this magic music box.

The project was planned by Fred Baum, General Manager of Marion Railways, Inc., and made possible through the co-operation of that company with the Greater Marion Association.

Mr. Baum constantly promotes community well-being and harmony within the company. All employees of the company work on a basis of gross receipts, and no one has been discharged in the past seven years.

All advertising space on the outside of the street cars is given free to churches and all civic organizations operating without profit. Soldiers from the United States Veterans' Hospital, located here, who cannot afford carfare, are carried free to any public entertainment. Under-privileged children are transported free to their Christmas party. On Easter morning anyone may ride free to and from the Easter Pageant; and upon occasion school children are carried without cost.

Marion Railways, Inc., has made itself indispensable. The hearts of a people have been lightened. The air is vibrant with "Joy to the World" and "On earth peace, good will toward men."

Map-Changing Red River Dam Promises Widespread Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENISON, Texas—The second largest earthen dam, and the third largest of any description, is now under construction at Denison on Red River, border line between Texas and Oklahoma, as a feature of the Federal flood-control, navigation and power production development of Red River, and as a major factor in the omnibus flood-control measure authorized by Congress June 9, 1938.

Clearing the land for the site of the $50,000,000 Denison dam is a completed contract. Excavation of 3,000,000 cubic yards of earth for the installation of eight concrete conduits is well under way.

The Denison dam will control floods from the Red River above Denison. Flood protection will benefit lands in four states, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas. The Denison dam is the keystone of the Red River Valley improvement. Smaller dams are planned for its tributaries.

The dam at Denison will make possible navigation for Red River, providing water freight connections from the Middle West to the Atlantic Coast which will open the immensely rich iron ore field in the Jefferson, Texas, area. North Texas will be able to compete with its manufactures in retail markets of the larger cities, through cheap water shipment that in turn will locate many factories along the river. Cheap electric power will add to the commercial value of the location.

The magnitude of the project may be better understood when it is learned that it will take from five to six years to build, and will employ around 4,000 persons at the peak of activities. Labor is being drawn from Texas and Oklahoma re-employment offices. The reservoir to be created by the dam will cover 142,000 acres of land in the two States and will inundate four towns to a depth of 130 feet. The towns are Aylesworth and Woodville, Okla., Hagerman and Preston, Texas.

Besides the relocating of homes and schools and business houses, the relocation of railroads, highways and utilities of the reservoir area will be effected through the co-operation of the Government and property owners. The United States is buying land for the reservoir, and is beng very liberal with prices for personal possessions. The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad has completed plans for relocating its 9.5 miles of track and the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway is arranging for relocation of 18.5 miles. U. S. Highway 70 will require nine miles of reconstruction, and Highway 99 seven miles.

The immense lake will cover places known to United States history. At Preston there is a house, 100 years old, called Glen Eden, that was the home of Col. Holland Coffee, built in 1836 when Texas was a Republic. Such celebrities as Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, then commander of Fort Washita, have been guests there. The old house is kept beautified and preserved by the Denison Garden Club and is a mecca for tourists. Here also is the first Methodist Church to be erected in North Texas. Riverside School is an ancient structure that gave prominent National and State figures their lessons in the three R's. Splendid farms that produce blue-ribbon hogs and top crops of wheat will be inundated. Old Indian cemeteries will be obliterated.

The Denison dam for flood contral and navigation was first visualized by George Moulton and the late Dr. A. W. Acheson about 15 years ago, though power and irrigation and other benefits were subsequently advocated.

In 1929 the Red River Flood Control and Navigation Association was organized at Denison, with Orville Bullington of Wichita Falls as President. From this has grown the Red River Valley Improvement Association, with membership in the four States affected. Through the efforts of the organization the proposal was placed before Congress. Through the untiring efforts of Congressman Sam Rayburn of Bonham, near Denison, now majority leader in the House of Representatives at Washington, final approval of the project was made and the Denison dam became a part of the national flood control program. Nearly $7,000,000 has already been allocated to the project by the Government since authorization.

Dallas Santa Claus Gives Clothing To All Who Apply at His Store

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 23 (AP)—I. Rude, merchant, is Santa Claus' competitor.

The little Austrian Jew filled his Christmas pack with new clothes for 10,000 needy folks.

Behind each piece of merchandise is I. Rude's personal guarantee that he gets more pleasure out of giving than receiving. Everything is free.

Long before dawn on Christmas the doors of Mr. Rude's store will open. Clerks will have a busier day than during his biggest sale. Clothing will be handed out to all.

"If 50 per cent of them actually need the clothes I'll be satisfied," he said.

For 27 years he has clothed free every shabbily dressed person who comes to his store on Christmas.

Mr. Rude knows what it means to be broke and hungry. He was 14 years old before he ever had enough to eat. Now he has plenty.

"I hope it is a nice day," he said. "The people oughtn't to have to stand in the rain."

Some of Mr. Rude's friends think undeserving men seize an opportunity to get a free suit. Mr. Rude admits he can go to pawn shops the day after Christmas and redeem $2,000 worth of the merchandise he handed out.

Toys for North

WARROAD, Minn., Dec. 23 (AP)—Roy Duggan, Santa Claus for the United States' northernmost community—the Northwest Angle—will be there on time with this year's load of Christmas presents for the children.

Gandhi Awaits Indians' Call

WARDHA, India, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Working Committee of the Congress (Nationalist) Party ended a five-day strategy meeting yesterday with a statement emphasizing insistence that Indian independence be among Britain's war aims.

The statement, in which Mohandas K. Gandhi collaborated, outlined the Congress Party's policy and included plans for a political celebration Jan. 26, which the Nationalists have observed as "Independence Day" since 1929.

Party leaders said that the temper and discipline displayed in the Jan. 26 demonstrations would be used by Mr. Gandhi to satisfy himself whether the masses have the capacity to undertake a non-violent civil disobedience campaign to back demands for Indian Independence.

Mr. Gandhi was reported to have told the committee:

"Give me the country and I will start a movement."

The Congress Committee admonished the entire party membership to "prove thetmselves fit to take up the call when it comes."

Mr. Gandhi, who attended the meeting, told the Committee that India "must sever British connection."

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 23 (AP)—Further contingents of troops from India have reached Egypt, it was announced here yesterday.

[There has been considerable movement of British troops from India and the Far East to the Near East since the European war began.]

British Yuletide Quieter Than Usual

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 23—This wartime Christmas is different from any we have known in Britain, but its atmosphere is "Christmassy" just the same, only in a less showy form.

There is less glittering tinsel decorating homes, less mistletoe, but the Christmas trees, many of economy size, still proclaim the season of good cheer and giving. The blackout of shops after dusk merely cloaks from the outside world the busy scenes of buying at well-stocked counters within. Station platforms piled high with parcels and the heavily laden postmen show that there is no lack of presents changing hands, but the contents of the parcels are more practical than usual, food and clothing predominating.

Food is plentiful except butter, sugar, and bacon. Fruits from all parts of the world, turkeys from Ireland, Hungary, and Yugoslavia, lamb from New Zealand, provide convincing evidence of Britain's free run of the seas, whatever may be enemy propaganda tales. There is admittedly a shortage of a few articles, muscatel raisins, and pocket torch batteries, for instance.

The difficulty of obtaining certain sizes of the latter is illustrated by a current music hall jest about a raffle in which the second prize is a motor, and the third a radio set. "But what is the first prize," asks the prospective ticket purchaser. "Oh, a torch battery, of course," is the answer.

More Money in Circulation

Helping to counter the 12 per cent rise in the cost of living in the past four months are increased pay envelopes resulting from the war activities, which have put £552,339,893 in the note circulation this Christmas, £50,000,000 higher than a year ago. Moreover, much of this extra money brings a better spread to the Christmas tables of the distressed areas and heavy industry districts which had so long subsisted on the barest minimum.

Income tax payers and old-age pensioners are perhaps the sections of the community most forcibly reminded of the financial aspect of the war this Christmas. Income tax demands arrived along with Christmas cards and revealed increases in direct taxation alone ranging from 33⅓ to 50 per cent. Pensioners have to endeavor to live on 10s. weekly, with as yet no cost of living adjustment.

Christmas in the Country

The evacuation scheme is the cause of one of the biggest upheavals to the normal Christmas celebrations. Many London homes are bereft of their children. On the other hand in many country houses festivities which had assumed a somewhat sedate and stereotyped form have been given a new inspiration of informality by the youthful evacuees. Special trains are enabling many parents and the evacuated children to enjoy reunions over the holiday.

While seats at many a Christmas table will be vacant through family members serving in the fighting forces, crowded leave trains have been bringing back soldiers, sailors, and airmen brimful of stories of new experiences. Strenuous efforts are being made to provide the cheeriest Christmas possible for the home front sentinels who in lonely surroundings keep constant vigil beside the searchlights, guns, and detectors for enemy aircraft.

The petrol rationing, restricting long journeys, tends to make this more of a stay-at-home Christmas, but most car owners have saved enough gasoline to visit the Jonses, and railway schedules listing hundreds of extra trains tell the same story.

In Defense of the Weak

The difficult problem for many of how to reconcile vigorous prosecution of the war with this season of "peace on earth and good will among men" is not being evaded in the press and pulpit.

"Above all we are fighting in defense of the weak against oppressors," says the Rt. Rev. Winnington Ingram, former Bishop of London, in the Evening Standard today. This isn't un-Christian, he contends, and points to the great new opportunities this Christmas for showing a "Christian spirit," in kindness and consideration to the evacuated children, and to parents without their children.

After stating one of the Allied peace aims must be to bring about a "changed and penitent Germany," the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ingram concludes: "We, too, must be penitent, for our many faults and failings as a nation. Righteous and just as our cause is in this present war, we are by no means perfect as a nation; and if all nations catch the spirit of Christmas there is a real chance of a new world at last."

America Unites Its Forces Toward Solving Slum Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Public welfare and public housing, both of which had a common origin in the activities of pioneer social workers of the past century, are to work together to solve today's housing problem for relief families.

A joint committee on welfare and housing policies, sponsored by the American Public Welfare Association and the National Association of Housing Officials, is to proceed with a continuing study of their common problems, it is announced at their headquarters here, housed jointly with numerous other national research organizations near the University of Chicago campus.

Housing Job

It is considered significant that at the outset the two organizations agreed that building low-rent housing is a job for housing authorities, not for welfare agencies There has been some complaint, from outside sources, that housing programs have been too much tinged with the public welfare touch and color, and too little with the realities of housing in its commercial and economic aspects.

At the same time, it is recognized that a large part of the funds furnished by welfare agencies for relief or other assistance goes into rent payments, and that the two types of organizations obviously need close co-ordination.

They see, too, that tenants in housing projects are selected from the lower-income groups and are subject to the dangers arising out of their insecurity.

"Any slight economic catastrophe," the committe says, "may push them over into the dependency status. It is, therefore, essential that services be made available to assist tenants in utilizing community resources."

Certain "Musts"

The committee insists that whatever means of housing relief families is adopted—government-financed projects such as are now under way in many cities, or through payments of rentals to private landlords—the following points must be considered:

1. Setting off of relief clients in any way from all other citizens is socially undesirable.
2. Careful administration of tenant selection will serve to erase the prevalent misconception that public housing is identical with relief.
3. Direct payment of rents by welfare agencies for relief families is undesirable because it is one more step toward destroying their self-reliance.
4. Housing and welfare agencies must co-operate in correcting the problem of substandard housing for low-income groups, and, in turn, should work with the municipal building or housing inspection services responsible for keeping existing residential shelter in good condition.

Workers in these fields here say they are especially anxious to dissociate relief and low-cost housing in public opinion. The one, they say, is temporary and of an emergency nature. Low-cost housing, they say, is permanent, and though growing out of emergency social and economic needs, is essentially a basic, long-time need.

School Lunches For Sacramento Given by SRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Free lunches to thousands of Sacramento County school children who have been insufficiently fed in the past, is the program to be launched Jan. 2 by the city and county school departments in co-operation with the State Relief Administration.

Thomas J. Dillon, surplus food administrator for Sacramento County, said there are 967 children between the age of 6 and 12 whose parents are on relief, and about 2,000 needy children in city schools.

In schools equipped with cafeterias, these children are to be given hot food daily. Schools without equipment will distribute fresh fruit at noon, though many such schools are planning to install kitchens to take advantage of the hot meal plan.

The project already has been tried out in Grant Union School, North Sacramento, and has been declared successful.

The SRA will supply surplus food commodities from which the lunches will be made. Meals must be prepared according to standard specifications so each needy child gets a nourishing meal.

Included in the products will be oranges, eggs, grapefruit, beans, butter, dried milk, prunes, pears, peaches, apples, cornmeal, flour and raisins.

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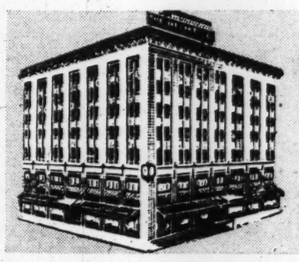
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The Social Revolution: A Challenge

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Having started on a course in which we have taken up world peace through federation and other hopeful plans for a better future, we must not take leave of this subject without looking at a much broader and even more basic problem. It's called 'The Social Revolution.' What it means is that this is a world of constant change—that this applies to man's thought, customs, government, behavior and ideals. Unless our planners for the future take into consideration these things then their efforts face failure."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, I've heard of this social revolution as though it was some new, startling threat to society. But judging from your definition social revolution is something which has been going on all through history, isn't it?"

Answer: "Right you are. Revolution doesn't necessarily mean fighting in the streets. It means a change in human experience. Old types of social and political setups give way to new: Rome's republic evolving into a world-conquering empire: the Dark Ages slowly dawning into that period of beauty known as the Renaissance.

"Take the industrial revolution in Britain. Men invented machines to speed up production and cut costs. Men were hired to run them—but nowhere near as many as the machines had displaced. So while milltowns developed, so did slums! Labor, operating machines, achieved a new power. It sought political changes as an expression of that power and so came the Labor Party. The machine made things so quickly and cheaply that they made a vast appeal to foreign markets. So Britain became dominant in world trade, developing great shipping interests to handle it and a great navy to protect these far flung trade routes."

Question: "That was a great period in evolution, but aren't we today going through the greatest period of transition in history?"

Answer: "Certainly at no time in in history have so many trends been observable—at no time have so many varied experiments in government been tried or so many ideals and faiths put to the acid test. Most impressive is the express train speed at which today's transition is moving. Months take the place of decades—a thrilling, momentous age to be here."

Question: "You hear a lot about the dangers of The Social Revolution. Why should this change in an effort to get better things be dangerous?"

Answer: "The chief danger seems to be that men's machines have traveled faster than their growth in spiritual and mental directions. A slow automobile is safe in the hands of a very ordinary driver. But put him in a racing car and you're inviting danger. He is not equipped to handle this powerful, super-speed vehicle. So it is with man and the world he has developed.

"When the airplane was invented—big job that that development was—as big a job awaited, fraught with far more dangers—learning how to fly the thing! Man has created a fast-moving age of change. Unless he can lift himself higher in the mental and spiritual planes these might lead him to disaster instead of opening up new Utopias, as was the designers' intent."

Question: "Just what human qualities do you think man must improve to insure his inventive gains?"

Answer: "That's a broad question. Answering it in part I should certainly say that unselfishness would be the most important quality, to be followed by discipline, less acquisitiveness and the dropping of nationalism, turning to the brotherhood of man, of world citizenry, as the only worthwhile political, social and economic objective."

Question: "How, for example, would you apply unselfishness?"

Answer: "Consider today's problems and see how selfishness contributes to them. Nations fight against nations because they selfishly seek to take from others. Business men, driven by a desire for great profits, for the power that money may seem to bring, will selfishly drive competitors out of the market—usually little ones who are no real threat to them. They will operate their help for as long hours and small wages as the law will permit—something they could not do if they were only considering the other fellow's good.

"Now all such things throw our economic system out of step. These selfish efforts produce stresses and strains at every turn. Any machine full of stresses and strains is very inefficient and ultimately will fail. If the world really lived by the Sermon on the Mount it could adapt the present inventions, and ten times greater ones, to the joy of all with no chance of any danger."

Question: "What is the alternative?"

Answer: "One which many people through lethargy or lack of vision seem to be encouraging, namely, just letting things take their course. That means bankruptcy and war. This would undoubtedly burn the dross but it is a very terrible thing to contemplate particularly when it is so unnecessary. Man today is not a victim of destiny or chance. He controls his destiny by the kind of thinking he does. Becoming more unselfish, considerate, compassionate and understanding takes effort—but the results are worth the price."

Question: "But doesn't today's war get in the way of any such constructive efforts? How is the war in Europe affecting the course of social revolution?"

Answer: "I have asked our guest speaker for today to answer that question. Visiting us for the first time is Donovan Richardson, Chief Editorial Writer of the Monitor, who will speak to us on page 283."

Mankind's Strivings Bring Stresses

F. Wenderoth Saunders

Slowly Humanity Breaks the Shackles That Have Bound It

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Toward a Better Society

By Donovan Richardson

"What kind of world is coming?" "What social changes will war produce?" Even before the guns went off historians and sociologists were telling us that we live in one of those tremendous times of transition when institutions and nations break up like ice in spring. They called our attention to the ferment of new ideas, to new inventions and forms of social organization. They didn't have to call our attention to Communism, Fascism and Nazism.

Remembering that those revolutions rose out of the ruins of the World War, we naturally wonder about the by-products of new conflict. Last summer in Berlin they were joking about the perfect agreement between London's Threadneedle Street and the Kremlin—the great bankers of England were as sure as Stalin that a war between Germany and Britain would throw Europe to the Reds. Today Berlin still hopes that Britain and France will accept a patched-up peace out of fear of turning Germany over to Communism, either through complete alliance with Russia or through defeat and revolution. But there are indications galore that it is again miscalculating the temper of Britain and France. And when Communists say that whoever wins the war they will win the aftermath, they misjudge the very nature of man.

Man's Strivings

Man is much more than an economic animal. He is not a brute to be satisfied with mere materialism. What attraction can other peoples find in the Russian example today? The Bolsheviks once appealed to men in many lands who thought they possessed ideals. Communism offered a vision of equality, prosperity and peace. Today the result looks like despotism, poverty and war. Men seeking for a better society—and by their very nature they do so seek—cannot fail to make the comparison with little Finland, rooted in genuine social reform. Only by conquest can totalitarianism be spread where men have known freedom, and there it will be opposed with the vigor of freedom.

Communism is only one kind of social change. Political thinkers are concerned about the limits war puts on liberty. France has a virtual dictatorship and even in England censorship is strict. Workers find themselves drafted for military service and business men find their enterprises regimented by officials. This sort of thing has already gone farther than at the end of the World War, but experience indicates that in democratic countries few changes of this kind will survive when peace comes.

Trade Dislocated

Dislocations of trade through war are tremendous and the social results incalculable. Farmers will go into factories and city boys plow the prairies for wheat to feed soldiers. Women have already taken over all kinds of men's jobs and some they won't give up. This war has seen mass movements of populations which are sure to produce social changes of the profoundest nature. The results of returning Germans to the Reich may be mild compared with billeting London's slum children in the country.

Already two other wartime phenomena which may properly be called social changes can be noted. One is the new interest in alternatives to war, particularly some form of federation, under which the citizen would give allegiance not only to his native state but to a union of states. This would mean an enlarged sphere of thought and activity for the individual. It merely follows the shrinking of the earth by radio, airplane and other improved communications. Inventors have always been great revolutionaries; gunpowder finished feudalism, railway and telegraph made continent-wide federation possible in the U. S.

In democracies and dictatorships alike a machine-age has also been lessening the power of the individual so that his weight counts chiefly through some form of organization—labor union, corporation, farm co-operative. War will not halt this process, nor the accompanying growth of bureaucracy.

War's Part

Another profound social change comes out of the nature of modern war. Since the backyard has become a potential front line every citizen has his active part, runs his risk in war. That means he is going to have more to say about it. In the middle of the World War Germany found it necessary to enlarge the franchise.

War is an enemy of social reform in the ordinary sense. Housing projects, improved schools, better care of the underprivileged—all these lose out when planes and tanks must be bought and manned. But the citizen's new stake in war means that governments will at least have to justify sacrifices.

Thus we have a new kind of humanitarianism. Even the dictators must seek to appear as peaceful. So far the people's repugnance for wholesale slaughter appears to have ruined the picture of civilization destroying itself which had been so widely painted beforehand. This revolt against hate, this demand for better ways than killing forecasts the end of war—a social reform indeed!

The situation is bad enough, the bonds of fear, hate and greed are far from loosed, but do not some signs of the times hint that we have been taking too small a view of man? Wars have temporarily checked humanity's progress in the past and mechanized war presents new problems. But do we realize how much enlightenment there is in the world today, how hard it would be to bomb all the schools and churches and laboratories out of operation, how much spiritual strength civilization has built up?

Social Revolution Through the Ages

Since civilization began, mankind has been trying on different garments of government, different patterns of society. Democracy, Dictatorship, Communism, Socialism—the "Founding Fathers," Mussolini, and Karl Marx did not invent these terms. All have been made use of from time to time in history, as men have marched from their early tribal existence down through empires and city states, through crusades and feudal living, through French revolution and industrial revolution, on to the twentieth century.

Suppose we glance into social revolution as it runs down through the calendar of time. We discover—or the sociologists tell us—that today we are living in the fourth great transition period in mankind's evolution, the fourth great era of sweeping cultural and social changes.

Ancient Civilization

The first big evolution brought the change from so-called "pre-literary" culture to historic civilization. That is, men stepped out of their tribal societies, built the ancient oriental civilizations, fashioned languages, coined money, set up the first great cities of Asia. All this took time for accomplishment, even from 7000 B. C. to around 3000 B. C.

The Dark Ages

The second great break-up was that of the ancient pagan civilizations—the decline of the Roman Empire, the disintegration of classic culture. Barbarians looted the Imperial City, the lamp of learning burned dim, and the Dark Ages came.

Renaissance—Reformation

The third evolution was the supplanting of medieval, "Dark Age" civilization by more modern institutions. The "Renaissance" came and men found a new appreciation of beauty and life, language and literature, painting and poetry. The "Reformation" followed as strong-minded religionists broke away from the established church. National states grew up, and education came down to earth and taught practical things. This epoch began somewhere around the year 1500.

And finally, has come today's period of epochal, rapid-fire change. But man's systems of society and government have been evolving continually.

Words of Dynamite

Democracy—The Greeks were the first to try the difficult experiment of self-government. The word Democracy stems from the Greek "demos"—the people. For the Greeks, Democracy was a hard-won replacement for oligarchy, that is government run by kings and a privileged wealthy few.

To the Greeks in their city states, Democracy meant that all had a share, and a responsibility, in government.

To nineteenth century Britain, however, the great democratic question was: should all men vote? Whereas the State of Oregon, a few years ago, decided that Democracy would not be complete until citizens had the power of initiative and referendum. Now Democracy's relation to liberty and the protection of minority rights is being considered. Thus its concept has broadened.

Dictatorship. What about Dictatorship? It's as old as the ancient Oriental despots. And the Roman Republic, on emergency occasions, appointed a "dictator." But interestingly enough, he ruled by popular consent and was given power only temporarily. When the danger passed, Cincinnatus went back to the plow.

Today's Dictatorships are "permanent, unredeemable." And Fascism and National Socialism insist further that men's individualities must be submerged in the State, and the State become the supreme object of labor and sacrifice. Dictatorships have become more closely knit.

Communism. And what of Communism? In its modern guise, it was first heard of about the year 1840. But its concept is as old as civilization, and early tribal communities may have made use of it. Today, New England and New York have had their industrious Shaker settlements, where were practiced a variation of Communism. Religious Communism traveled from Russia to Canada with the Doukhobors. And Communism's latest appearance is in some of the new Jewish settlements in Palestine.

Socialism. Socialism—and Communism, too—have had their shifting concepts. Both mean the social ownership of property, government control of a nation's economic life. But Socialists of late have come to insist on the use of legal and constitutional means for gaining their ends, while Communists advocated violent action for the overthrow of the capitalist system, until Moscow orders changed the "party line."

As for Russia's Communism—the Soviet Government was once hailed as a "dictatorship of the proletariat," the government of which would wither away once communist "practice became perfect." Stalin has made it into a dictatorship of a few powerful bureaucrats; and there is no sign that this secret-police-bolstered regime has any intention of abdicating.

R—evolution

We have heard today of many modern "catalysts" or causers of social evolution—the industrial revolution, the World War, today's War of 1939. History bids us not to forget many others. There were, for example, the Crusades, which made the Mediterranean once again a busy center for world trade. There was man's urge for discovery, which unveiled a whole new Western world for colonization and new experiments in liberty and government. There was the urge for conquest, possessed by such men as Alexander and Caesar, which carried Greek and Roman culture to the East and to the West. And finally, there was and is perhaps the greatest force the world has ever known, the power of a great religion, Christianity, with its concept of the golden rule and of man's uprightness and equality before his Maker—a power which has influenced the course of conduct, morality and idealism throughout the world.

William H. Stringer

Read On—

Books

Political Guide—By Dorothy Thompson, 1938, Stackpole and Son, New York. A readable study of American liberalism and its relation to modern dictator states.

The Drift of Civilization—A Symposium, 1939, Simon and Schuster, New York. H. G. Wells, Sir Philip Gibbs, Maxim Gorky, Sidney Hillman and other experts discuss trends in government, politics, labor, natural science.

An Introduction to Western Civilization—Edited by George A. Hedger, 1933, Doubleday, Doran, New York. Thorough study of economic, social, political, religious culture and advance in the Western world.

Society in Transition—By Harry Elmer Barnes, 1939, Prentice-Hall, New York. The problems of a rapidly changing age.

The Story of Mankind—By Hendrik Van Loon, 1921, Boni and Liveright. Young peoples' account, intriguingly told, of the whole history of mankind.

Magazines

Business-and-Government—Fortune, December, 1938. The essence of the American Dream is liberty and revolution, says this Fortune editorial.

End of Economic Man in Europe—By Peter F. Drucker, Harpers, May, 1939. Europeans tried Naziism and Fascism because older systems failed to deliver says this writer.

Business - and - Government — Fortune, January, 1939. In order to carry on the revolution, the United States must develop its own libertarian economics, says this Fortune editorial.

Freedom's Back Is Against the Wall—By Dorothy Thompson, Vital Speeches, July 1, 1937.

Fascism for Europe, Threat or Scarehead?—By Lillian Symes, Harper's, June, 1939.

Why I Am a Marxist—By Harold J. Laski, Nation, January 14, 1939.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

The World at Your Fireside

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

Contents

Countries Discussed in Second Fireside Series

Canada—Dec. 4, 1939.

Canada: Where Britain and the U. S. Meet. Page 213.
A Northern 'Land of Plenty.' (Maps.) Page 214.
Canada: A Combination of Two Worlds, by Charles E. Gratke. Page 215.
Canada, a Bridge Toward World Unity, by R. H. Markham. Page 216.
The Joint Commission. Page 216.
Comments on Canada. Page 216.
Canada's Commons. Page 216.

China—Nov. 27, 1939.

China: Time and Space Its Allies. Page 193.
China's Story Told in Figures. (Charts.) Page 194.
Chinese Nationalism vs. Japanese Imperialism, by Roland Hall Sharp. Page 195.
Can China Catch Up With the Procession?, by R. H. Markham. Page 196.

Czechoslovakia—Dec. 14, 1939.

Czechoslovakia: It Starts Over Again. Page 249.
Czechoslovakia: Covered Today by a Cloud. (Pictures.) Page 250.
The New Czechoslovakia, by J. Emlyn Williams. Page 251.
Will Leviathan Make a Covenant!, by R. H. Markham. Page 252.

Finland—Dec. 13, 1939.

Finland: A Beacon Lit by Courage. Page 245.
Finland: Freedom's Northern Front. (Pictures.) Page 246.
What the War Means to Finland, by H. B. Elliston. Page 247.
Views of a Finnish Traveler. Page 248.
Women of Finland. Page 248.
The Hardy Finns—They're Like That. Page 248.

Greece—Nov. 22, 1939.

Greece: Still a Pawn in Power Politics. Page 177.
The Glory That Was—And Is—Greece. (Pictures.) Page 178.
Socrates's Children Hold On to the Past, by R. H. Markham. Page 179.
A New Parthenon, Not Made With Stones. Page 180.

Hungary—Nov. 16, 1939.

Hungary: It Hopes to Expand on Past Glory. Page 157.
Millenniums of Magyar Might and Majesty. (Pictures.) Page 158.
Hungary: A Nation of Nations, by R. H. Markham. Page 159.
A Romany Rhapsody of Magyarország, by R. H. Markham. Page 160.

India—Nov. 20, 1939.

India: How Would You Solve Britain's Problem? Page 169.
Progress Is Stirring in India. (Map, Charts.) Page 170.
What Has Britain Done in India?, by Everard C. Cotes. Page 171.
India Moves Toward Unity, by R. H. Markham. Page 172.

Japan—Nov. 13, 1939.

Japan: A Good Case With Poor Counsel. Page 145.
Militant Island Empire of the Pacific. (Pictures.) Page 146.
Japan Misjudges World Events, by Randall Gould. Page 147.
Smoke Stacks Amid Cherry Blossoms, by R. H. Markham. Page 148.

Mexico—Dec. 8, 1939.

Mexico: It's Steering a Difficult Course. Page 229.
Where Change Pulses in Old Mexico. (Pictures.) Page 230.
Five Years of Social Revolution, by Betty Kirk. Page 231.
Cardenas—He Expresses Mexico. Page 232.
Expropriation Hits Good Neighbor Policy, by R. H. Sharp. Page 232.
Bibliography. Page 232.

Palestine—Dec. 12, 1939.

Palestine: Where a War Brings Peace. Page 241.
Crossroads Where Religion and History Meet. (Pictures, Map.) Page 242.
Palestine in War and Peace, by Everard C. Cotes. Page 243.
Zion Shall Be Lifted Up; People Shall Flow Unto It, by R. H. Markham. Page 244.

Philippines—Nov. 28, 1939.

The Philippines: Independence Comes High. Page 197.
Islands That Separate Empires. (Pictures, Map.) Page 198.
An Experiment in Stewardship, by R. H. Markham. Page 199.
A Letter to Uncle Sam From Juan de la Cruz. Page 200.
Paul McNutt's View. Page 200.

Spain—Dec. 11, 1939.

Spain: A Unique Study in Races. Page 237.
Spain Rises From the Centuries. (Map.) Page 238.
The People That Make Up Spain, by Frank Borkenau. Page 239.
Let's Visit Some Castles in Spain, by R. H. Markham. Page 240.
Historic Highlights. Page 240.

Switzerland—Dec. 18, 1939.

Switzerland: It's Ready for Any Threat. Page 261.
Work and Play in the Land of William Tell. (Pictures.) Page 262.
Switzerland Keeps Humanity's Promises, by R. H. Markham. Page 263.
A House Built on Rock, by R. H. M. Page 264.

Fold on this line

Contents

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

United States—Problems and Policies

Farm Problems—Nov. 29, 1939.

U. S. Farm Problems: They Touch Everyone. Page 201.
A Primer on Rural America. (Chart.) Page 202.
America's Farm Problem—Or Better, Problems, by Tully Nettleton. Page 203.
The Principal Farming Areas in the United States. (Map.) Page 204.
U. S. Farm Income. Page 204.
Occupational Shift. Page 204.
Bibliography. Page 204.

Federal Spending—Nov. 18, 1939.

Federal Spending: It Piles Up Huge Debts. Page 165.
Figures on Federal Financing. (Charts.) Page 166.
Increased Federal Spending 'Explained,' by Harold M. Fleming. Page 167.
Shall Uncle Sam Become Grandpa Sam?, by R. H. M. Page 168.

Housing—Dec. 15, 1939.

U. S. Housing: It Needs New Concepts. Page 253.
Shelter—Cheap, Clean and Comfortable. (Pictures.) Page 254.
Building: America's Bridge to Recovery?, by Mary Hornaday. Page 255.
Can U. S. Learn From Europe?, by Dean Woodruff. Page 256.
Pre-1933 Housing. Page 256.
Bibliography. Page 256.

'Isms' in the U. S.—Nov. 14, 1939.

'Isms': Short Cuts to Plenty (?) At a Price. Page 149.
'Isms' Get a Hearing—Outdoor and In. (Pictures.) Page 150.
Europe's 'Isms' Becoming America's 'Wasms,' by Erwin D. Canham. Page 151.
A Sieve With Which to Strain the Izzums!, by R. H. Markham. Page 152.

Labor Problems—Dec. 1, 1939.

U. S. Labor Problems: They're Still Acute. Page 205.
Labor Leaders and Labor Laymen. (Pictures.) Page 206.
The Breach That Weakens U. S. Labor, by Richard L. Strout. Page 207.
Working Day Cut in Half in Century, by Neal A. Stanford. Page 208.
Employment Figures. Page 208.
Trade Unionism. Page 208.
Industrial Conflicts Through the Years. Page 208.
Bibliography. Page 208.

Monopoly—Dec. 6, 1939.

Monopoly: Security Replaces Adventure. Page 221.
The Monopoly Committee Looks at U. S. Industry. (Picture.) Page 222.
Monopoly Under Federal X-Ray, by Richard L. Strout. Page 223.
Mr. Little Man Seeks Information, Please, by R. H. M. Page 224.

Political Parties—Dec. 7, 1939.

U. S. Politics: Who'll Be Next President? Page 225.
It's Tuning Up Time in America. (Pictures.) Page 226.
Preview of Presidential Possibilities, by Erwin D. Canham. Page 227.
Third Parties Come and Go, by Dean Woodruff. Page 228.
Campaign Costs. Page 228.
Bibliography. Page 228.

Railroads—Dec. 5, 1939.

U. S. Railroads: What Would You Suggest? Page 217.
Romantic History Rides on Bands of Steel. (Pictures.) Page 218.
American Railroads at the Crossroads, by Harold M. Fleming. Page 219.
Facts and Figures on American Railroads, by Neal A. Stanford. Page 220.
Power of Labor. Page 220.
Talk of Consolidation. Page 220.

Social Security—Nov. 25, 1939.

Social Security: A Big Need Is Tackled. Page 189.
The Administrative Side of Social Security. (Pictures.) Page 190.
Social Security Becomes a Big Business, by Mary Hornaday. Page 191.
Europe's Experience With Social Security, by Dean Woodruff. Page 192.
Uncle Sam's Plan for the Aged. Page 192.
Security in $'s and %'s. Page 192.
Bibliography. Page 192.

State Trade Barriers—Nov. 21, 1939.

State Trade Barriers: The U. S. in Reverse. Page 173.
The 'Balkanization' of America's National Market. (Map.) Page 174.
Disuniting the United States, by William Y. Elliott. Page 175.
Legal Barriers to State Barriers, by Neal Stanford. Page 176.
Barriers Built, Torn Down, Refused, by N. A. S. Page 176.
Bibliography. Page 176.

Unemployment—Dec. 16, 1939.

U. S. Unemployment: Who Has the Answer? Page 257.
Democracy's Sword of Damocles. (Charts.) Page 258.
Unemployment Still Challenges American Democracy, by Mary Hornaday. Page 259.
The Cruelest Joke in History, by R. H. Sharp. Page 260.
What America Is Doing About Unemployment. Page 260.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

Contents

Subjects of General Interest

Capitalism—Dec. 2, 1939.

Capitalism: New Frontiers Ahead. Page 209.
One See-Saw That Should Stay Balanced. (Illustration.) Page 210.
The Triumph of Capitalism Over Feudalism, by Harold M. Fleming. Page 211.
Capitalism Tinged With Socialism, by Neal A. Stanford. Page 212.
Candid Comments on Capitalism. Page 212.
Bibliography. Page 212.

Dictatorships—Nov. 23, 1939.

Dictators: How Strong Are the 'Strong Men'? Page 181.
The Technique by Which Dictatorships Arise. (Illustration.) Page 182.
'Inching' Into Dictatorships, by Charles E. Gratke. Page 183.
Men's Thoughts on Government. Page 184.

European Federation—Dec. 21, 1939.

Europe: Would This Map Mean Peace? Page 273.
The Possible Shape of Things to Come. (Map.) Page 274.
A Balanced Map of Europe, by R. H. Markham. Page 275.
The Pattern of Europe's Maps, by R. H. Markham, Page 276.

Peace Issues—Dec. 22, 1939.

The Coming Peace: What Are the Issues? Page 277.
The Peace Battle in Men's Thoughts. (Illustration.) Page 278.
What Kind of a Peace Shall It Be? by Argus. Page 279.
Peacemaker's Dictionary, by Gx. Page 280.

Propaganda—Nov. 17, 1939.

Propaganda: To Be Studied, Not Feared. Page 161.
Ways and Means to Influence People. (Chart.) Page 162.
Not Less Propaganda, but Better Analysis Needed, by Clyde R. Miller. Page 163.
Winged Words That Speed as Arrows, by R. H. Markham. Page 164.

Social Revolution—Dec. 23, 1939.

The Social Revolution: A Challenge. Page 281.
Humanity's Strivings Bring Stresses. (Illustration.) Page 282.
Toward a Better Society, by Donovan M. Richardson. Page 283.
Social Revolution Through the Ages, by William H. Stringer. Page 284.
Bibliography. Page 284.

Trade (Inter-American)—Nov. 15, 1939.

South America: A Good United States Market If—. Page 153.
How Inter-American Trade Functions. (Illustration.) Page 154.
U. S.-Argentine Trade Pact Around the Corner, by Roland Hall Sharp. Page 155.
Latin America's Chiefs of State. Page 156.
Races and Occupations. Page 156.
The Hull Plan to Push Trade. Page 156.
Candid Camera Shots. Page 156.

Trade (World)—Dec. 9, 1939.

World Trade: It Needs the Open Hand. Page 233.
Trade Goes On Despite Wars, Depressions. (Charts, Pictures.) Page 234.
The Hull Trade Program Runs Into Opposition, by Neal A. Stanford. Page 235.
How Nations Balance Accounts. Page. 236.
Internationalists Vs. Nationalists. Page 236.
Bibliography. Page 236.

Union Now—Dec. 20, 1939.

Union Now: It's Met Dynamic Response. Page 269.
'For Man's Vast Future'—Lincoln. (Illustration.) Page 270.
A Federal Union For World's Democracies, by Clarence K. Streit. Page 271.
Introducing Clarence Streit, by Roland Hall Sharp. Page 272.
The Why, What, and How of 'Union Now.' Page 272.

War Debts—Nov. 24, 1939.

War Debts: Can They Really Be Paid? Page 185.
An Old Story Retold Graphically. (Charts.) Page 186.
A Chapter in History Needing an Ending, by Neal A. Stanford. Page 187.
The Circle That Broke Down in 1931. (Map.) Page 188.
Bibliography. Page 188.

World Unity—Dec. 19, 1939.

World Unity: Often Tried, It Will Not Down. Page 265.
Hope for a World State Springs Eternal. (Pictures.) Page 266.
National Sovereignty Needs to Be Chained, by Sir Arthur Salter. Page 267.
Europe Wrestles With Federal Idea, by Peter Lyne. Page 268.

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WFE-1

No 'Censorship' in Reich or Italy But—

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—In Rome they call it "head washing."

In Berlin, its done more politely and there is no formal name for it.

It's the essential part of the technique whereby Germany and Italy keep outgoing news dispatches under control while priding themselves on the fact that they have no formal censorship.

Even at this writing, three months after the beginning of the war, Germany has no official censorship, nor has Italy—except over radiocasting. They like to call it the "honor system." It means that the correspondent must be his own censor, must endeavor delicately to find out by trial and error what he can write and what he can not.

In Italy, "head washing" enters the process when a correspondent has written something which is considered unfriendly. He receives a telephone invitation to visit the Propaganda Ministry where he is received formally in an office and given a reprimand considered appropriate to the offense. In Berlin, he is more likely to be invited to lunch by an official, also of the Propaganda Ministry. If the offense is deemed minor, he will have his sins pointed out to him in a gentle, friendly, and most tolerant manner. If it is considered moderately heinous, he will receive, still politely, a warning which in effect puts him on probation and warns that a repetition would require sterner measures.

Instant Reaction

Of course, in either country, when the bounds are considered to have been overstepped, the reaction is instant and drastic. It can mean expulsion in 24 hours, with a police escort to the border. Italy is more inclined to such drastic action than Germany. In the recent German case involving Beach Conger of the New York Herald Tribune, there was no formal expulsion order.

Instead of being expelled, he was barred from the regular press conferences and then denied the use of telephone and telegraph. In other words, it was made impossible for him to continue to operate in Berlin as correspondent for his paper. He would have been permitted to continue residing in Berlin had he chosen, but of course there was no purpose in his remaining.

Because correspondents manage to remain for years in one of these capitals does not by any means imply that those who do are compromising their integrity in what they write under such restrictions and conditions. They develop a technique whereby they are able to write a surprising proportion of what they would write if there was no restriction at all.

Banned Subjects Avoided

The old timer who has come through the mill of "trial and error" process finds this technique almost second nature.

It consists, first, of avoiding such obviously banned topics as military secrets and the health of the head of the state.

A second, and very important ingredient, is balancing favorable and unfavorable material. In effect, the correspondent buys the right to write unfavorable things by writing favorable. If possible he tries to effect such a balance in every dispatch, even in the same paragraph.

A third ingredient is great care with adjectives. A fact sometimes forgotten outside is that the dictatorship powers are in no sense apologetic or self-conscious about some of their policies which in themselves seem abhorrent to an American reader.

The classic example is, of course, the anti-Jewish policies of the German Government. Since it is an official policy, and one in which the Government takes pride, it can be described factually and freely, provided the writer avoids adjectives indicating personal disapproval. Thus a correspondent in Berlin can write that "Germany is diligently pressing its campaign to bring about final expulsion of all Jews from the Reich." It comes to much the same thing and the American reader can provide his own interpretation if he appreciates the circumstances under which the dispatch is written.

Delicate Handling

It is usually the newcomer who gets into trouble. He stretches the "trial and error" system too far or perhaps writes in the blunt fashion to which he is accustomed at home. Also sometimes he is inclined to take a fling at a story which he and all his colleagues are morally certain to be true but which they could not substantiate if called to account. The old timer either, would not handle such a story until he could back it up with proof if called to account, or would handle it in such a delicate manner as would tell what he wanted to say only by indirection or implication.

In neither Italy nor Germany is there any admitted pre-censorship except that Germany censors news broadcasts before delivery. In theory news dispatches are not even read before they are transmitted. Punishment, if it is meted out, is based in theory not on what has been sent out of the country but on reports from embassies and consulates abroad on what was printed.

While Germany and Italy are alike in employing the system which in effect makes the correspondent his own pre-censor, there is a wide difference in means by which news is obtained, or made available. Rome offers no official press conferences. The chief of the Foreign Press Section of the Propaganda Ministry tried holding them for a time, but they proved so formal and unfruitful that correspondents stopped attending and they were abandoned.

Two major conferences are held every day in Berlin, one at the Foreign Office and one at the Propaganda Ministry. Both are attended usually by over a hundred foreign correspondents. They are frequently very lively and also interesting as an indication of the official trend of thought on current events.

'Writing Around' Censors in Europe

Censorship in Germany and Italy today presents one of the most interesting examples of the workings of "censorship without a censor."

A comparison of the method of the two countries is made by a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has worked in both.

He tells, too, something of the technique by which experienced American newspapermen manage to get the news through and still avoid being forced out of their posts.

Hide and Seek Strategy Used By China's New Fourth Army

CHUNGKING, China—From behind the lines of Japan's invading war machine, Gen. Yeh Ting, Commander of the new Chinese Fourth Army, brings to this remote capital a moving description of the way China is using age-old devices to defend its slender hold on freedom.

General Yeh usually is out of reach and out of sight as he secretly directs his army within territory claimed by the Japanese. In a rare interview he told how his ammunition must be smuggled past vigilant Japanese sentries.

With other guerrilla chieftains, his task is to strike swift blows at the invader, and then vanish with his army into the surrounding countryside.

Although a comparative newcomer among China's guerrilla leaders, General Yeh has already made a name for himself. His exploits rival those of the veteran Eighth Route Army that surged out of South China in 1932 for the relief of beleaguered Shanghai.

Disrupt Japanese

The Japanese months ago occupied Shanghai, Nanking, and Tientsin. Yet the reorganized Fourth Army under General Yeh has its base in the border region between Kiangsu and Anhwei, near China's lost capital of Nanking.

On several occasions the Fourth Army has disrupted railway traffic between Nanking and Tientsin. This exploit is the more surprising in view of Japan's nominal occupation of the entire territory from Nanking in central China to Tientsin in the far north.

Another exploit carried out with beguiling secrecy was the stoppage of traffic on the most important railway in Japan's hands. This is the short line down the southern bank of the Yangtze River from Nanking to Shanghai.

Exploits cheer the guerrilla soldiers, but they lead a hard life. Recently General Yeh had to leave his army behind the Japanese outposts, while he hurriedly crossed over to the Chinese capital at Chungking. His funds had been running low. Supplies were not coming through as they should. His soldiers complained of miserable clothing and poor arms.

Looks Like Merchant

General Yeh stayed at one of the least pretentious of Chungking's hotels. No sentry guarded his room, and the lowest of hotel boys could have approached him without difficulty. Such accessibility is particularly striking in China, where sentries and guards are everywhere.

The General is a well-built, rather stocky Cantonese. His black hair, which is cut short, has a few gray streaks. His eyes are alert and his face smooth, and he looks more like a Cantonese merchant than a guerrilla leader.

General Yeh commanded the troops which participated in the ill-fated Canton Commune, after the failure of which he went into exile. He left both the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, feeling that neither could succeed in solving China's problems. At the present time he still does not belong to any political party. After visiting Russia and Germany, and traveling through Europe, Yeh setled down in Macao, Portuguese China, and lived quietly until the outbreak of war called him home.

The New Fourth Army has grown from 10,000 to 30,000, General Yeh said. It has no difficulty in obtaining recruits. For every rifle many step forward. Furthermore, the army has established a training school for commanders and political workers, which in three or four months trains a class of 500 or 600. After a political worker is trained, he is assigned to one of the army units, and is expected to educate his men politically, to teach them the meaning of war, to build up their morale, and to see to it that they behave properly towards the populace.

The New Fourth Army fights many battles, but few of them are on a large scale. "We do not engage the Japanese in major battles," General Yeh said, "but we achieve our purpose by piling up many small ones, in which we are sure to be victorious."

It is well known that on several occasions conflicts of various sorts have occurred between the New Fourth Army and the regular armies. Asked if such conflicts were serious, General Yeh answered, "Such incidents as have taken place have been of minor importance."

Gen. Yeh Ting
Exploits of Chinese Commander give him wide reputation.

Head of Red PuppetRegime Known in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Otto Kuusinen, now head of the puppet state set up in the conquered corner of Finland by the Russians, once led an attempt by the Communist Party of America to take over or possibly destroy the largely Finnish-dominated consumer co-operative movement in the Middle Northwest, it is charged by the Co-operative League of America.

In 1930 the American Communist Party, the League declares, at the instigation of the Communist International, made extravagant demands upon the Central Co-operative Wholesale, pioneer "co-op" wholesale of Superior, Wis., which serves 130 stores in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Northern Michigan. Large sums of money were demanded by the Communists, apparently to be used for Party purposes. They also demanded that the fact be concealed from membership of the societies composing the Wholesale.

Attack on Co-op

These demands were refused, Oscar Cooley, editor of the Co-operative Builder, magazine of the Co-operative League, reported. The Party thereupon made a virulent propagandist attack on the Wholesale and its executives and tried to persuade the membership to desert the organization, he said. This attack, he added, stemmed from the Comintern.

Mr. Kuusinen, a self-exiled Finn, leader of the Communists in Finland though residing in Russia, led the attack upon the Wisconsin co-operative center in an open letter early in 1930 to the Finnish workers of America. He urged them to desert the Central Co-operative Wholesale, and reviled by name the leader of the Wholesale. This open letter was published in the Communist Daily Worker in March, 1930. Kuusinen also sent a telegram demanding that George Halonen and Eskel Ronn, leading executives of the Wholesale, be deposed, and Communists be given their positions, the Builder charges.

In the summer of 1930, according to Mr. Cooley, Kuusinen sent his wife and an associate, K. Manner, to Superior, bearing credentials from the Comintern, to "take control" of the Wholesale for the Party.

Keep Up Barrage

The moves were unsuccessful, Mr. Cooley said. The Communist influence was rooted out of the Wholesale, he added, though the Communists continue to criticize the Wholesale to this day. Thwarted in their attempt to capture the largest single organization in the Co-operative League of the United States, the Communists then attempted to set up co-operative ventures of their own including a wholesale organization, Mr. Cooley said. Since then, he added, all of these organizations have disappeared.

Co-operative leaders in both Finland and the United States, Mr. Cooley concluded, have taken a definite stand against totalitarianism, whether Communist or Fascist, for they realize that only by the use of democratic methods can economic democracy be built and preserved.

Red Invaders Clad In Ragged Uniforms

By Edmund Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 23—One of the strangest comments upon the character of the Russian invasion of Finland is the disclosure of the condition of the Soviet troops themselves.

As the Finns during the past few days have driven the Russians back across the icy plains of Lapland, eyewitness reports disclose a tragic tale. For Russian soldiers captured in the Salla sector, just north of the Arctic Circle, have been found with thin, ragged clothing. Even in this sudden cold, which sent the mercury down to 20 degrees below zero, the majority of the Soviet troops were gloveless.

And yet, some of the captured trucks contained banners with slogans in Finnish which the Russians planned to display in captured towns along the line.

It would hardly be objective to generalize as to the strength of the Russian Army on the basis of their present retreat and the lack of equipment found in a Finland winter. But at least some of the troops in the Salla sector, despite reports of good equipment, display the same difficulties already found among the prisoners captured on the Karelian Isthmus where the Finns have launched an important counter-attack.

Deceived by Officers

Many prisoners when captured believed that they were only a few miles from Helsingfors, having been deceived by their officers.

The rout of the Russians in the Salas sector has halted the Soviet attempt to reach the Gulf of Bothnia by traversing the neck of North Finland, just as last week's similar Finnish victory at Suomussalmi defeated the Soviets' attempt to cut Finland at its waistline.

On the Karelian front the Finns have repulsed the Russians and kept their positions although the Soviets had massed large reserves of men and equipment to support a major offensive.

The Soviet command's apparent reason for launching an offensive at this time was in an effort to recuperate its damaged military prestige in time for Joseph Stalin's recent sixtieth anniversary, the date originally set for completion of Finland's conquest.

Several Generals Removed

The fate of Russia's once-prominent Generals—Marshal Michael Tukhachevsky and his companions who were executed in June, 1937—is a constant reminder to the present Red Army chiefs of what happens to those who lose favor. Already in traditional Soviet fashion Mr. Stalin's personal spies and ubiquitous secret police are seeking and finding scapegoats for the recent debacle.

One Army Corps General, four division generals, and five colonels have been removed.

In frantic efforts to save their own skin the Soviet command is believed to have sacrificed large numbers of men. During the recent abortive Karelian offensive wave after wave of Soviet infantry advanced in close formation to be mowed down by machine guns.

The Soviet command made no strategic plans, apparently relying on the overwhelming power of sheer numbers. By constantly throwing in fresh troops and tanks they hope eventually to exhaust the small Finnish army. Indeed though the Finns hold excellent positions and are splendid fighters they are handicapped by lack of sufficient reserves to relieve the front-line fighters, many of whom have remained on the firing line constantly for days on end.

As the war continues this strain may tell unless man power arrives from abroad.

'After War' Action Advised

HAMILTON, Ontario (CP)—One of the most vital present-day needs is that the British people, and particularly the people of Canada, should know what the Allies are fighting for, R. J. Manion,. leader of the Dominion Conservative Party, said here in a luncheon address to the Canadian Club.

"We must look to the future that will follow this war," Dr. Manion said. "It would not be well for us if we won the war and lost the 'after war.'" He urged that Canada start now to study the problems "we are going to have after the war," and he suggested that Canadian clubs should form a committee to study the problems, and to be a "security council" to advise the Government.

"If we are going to make this a great nation, we must found it on justice," he added. "It is no good winning the war abroad if we are going to lose it at home. After this war is over, people will look to Canada—we are the last of the Great West. We have only just started up the hill. In front of us lies a brilliant future—if only we grasp the opportunity while it is ours."

He said that there was no possibility of Canada remaining neutral in the war "unless we left the Commonwealth," and added that the Dominion's stand had been taken because "we are on the moral side against the material."

Greetings to Stalin Published

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—Russian newspapers today published the congratulatory messages received by Joseph Stalin on his sixtieth birthday Dec. 21 from the heads of foreign states.

These included Reichsführer Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China, Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu of Turkey, the Presidents of Slovakia, which is under German protection, and of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, which have mutual aid pacts with Russia.

There also was one from Otto Kuusinen, head of the Soviet-sponsored "People's" regime at Terijoki, Finnish town near the Russian border.

No congratulatory messages from the Balkan states or the western European nations were published.

Elections of district, village, and city Soviets will be held throughout Russia tomorrow. Mr. Stalin is a candidate for the Moscow City Soviet in district 753 and, like all other candidates, is assured of election. The only "ticket" is that of the Communist Party.

Mr. Stalin has been elected unanimously to the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R., Tass (official Soviet news agency) reported today.

It said the election was accompanied by a "thunderous" ovation at a general session last night of the Academy, which is devoted to the development of Marxist and Leninist theories in Stalin's work.

French Statement Of War Origins Denied by Reich

BERLIN, Dec. 23 (AP)—An official German statement today vigorously attacked France's "Yellow Book" on the origins of the war, asserting that it proved "once again the culpability of the western powers."

The statement called the French publication, issued Dec. 21 and containing documents recording events from the Munich conference to the war's outbreak, "a collection of arbitrarily chosen documents" which "do not treat of essential events."

Even so, the German counterblast maintained, "this collection demonstrates again that the western powers did nothing to keep Poland from the path of destruction."

Polish 'Green Book'

PARIS, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Polish Government-in-Exile announced today that a "Green Book" describing events leading up to war with Germany would be issued early in January.

The text of the book was taken from Foreign Office archives transferred to Rumania by truck and from records in Berlin brought out by the former Ambassador to Germany, Joseph Lipski.

Move for Austrian Restoration Gains in Britain and France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The replies given by King George of Britain and President Lebrun of France to the peace appeal of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and King Leopold of the Belgians, implying that the injustices imposed by force upon Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland should be repaired, have given a new impetus to a movement existing in this country and in France for the restoration of an independent Austrian state.

As there are among the approximately 12,000 Austrian exiles in England and the 15,000 in France a number of former political leaders, it is natural that they should have tried to rally their followers, to keep in touch with those in Austria and to win the support of sympathizing parties here and in France.

They belong to different regimes—prewar, pre-Dollfuss and Dollfuss-Schuschnigg regimes—and to different camps: socialistic, clerical, monarchistic, fascistic-authoritarian, and communistic. But since the extremes of the Hitlerist dictatorship and the antidemocratic turn in Russia's policy have discredited, in the eyes of many, the ideas of Fascism and of Communism, some groups from the remaining, non-extremist camps have decided to co-operate in the pursuance of their common aim of a free Austria.

Wide Range of Opinion

Accordingly one of the preparatory bodies formed for this purpose includes socialistic royalists and royalistic socialists. It is the self-appointed "Conseil National Autrichien" in Paris which strives for the recognition, by the Allies, of the rights of the Austrian people for liberation and sovereignty. Its chairman by seniority is the former Minister for Social Welfare, Herr Joseph Rott, member of the Schuschnigg Cabinet, with Dr. Martin Fuchs, Councilor of the former Austrian Legation in Paris, as Secretary.

The encouragement which French Government officials gave to that plan, hinting at the eventual recognition of a provisional Austrian government, led to the establishment of a branch institution in London. It was hoped that the British Government would follow suit, if France decided on such a course.

Precedents in the World War were referred to and Liszt-Keith's "Theory of State Succession" was quoted according to which Austrians residing abroad on the day of Austria's occupation by German troops, possibly also the Austrians exiled or fled from their country, had de jure not become German subjects. Nor had Britain recognized de jure the Anschluss. No assurances of pledges, however, could be obtained from official quarters here.

In France and England

This was mainly due to the difficulty that arose from the divergence between the French and the British attitude toward the plan and toward the persons who were to play a part in it. Whereas France, outlawing Communism, encouraged the monarchial aspect and fascistic spokesmen, England, in conformity with a manifesto of the British Labor Party, leaves it to the Austrians to decide their fate, and favor the democratic and socialist tendencies.

Reports from Austria have disclosed not merely a constantly intensifying opposition against the Nazi regime but also—as far as it can be ascertained in a police-gagged country—a growing inclination on the part of the workers, peasants, and many intellectuals, to make up political differences and to co-operate in case of liberation, indeed, to accept any ruler who was ready to pledge a democratic constitution.

On the other hand deep-rooted aversion to monarchistic and Hapsburg schemes still prevails among many Austrian workers and among the Czechs, and it will take much to persuade them that a monarchy which was for generations the symbol of unyielding and uninspired conservatism can supply the key to Central Europe's complicated problems.

Romansch Teachers Really Can Be Had

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—A news story brought applications from two for the position of instructor in Romansch at the University of North Carolina. But the "budget" does not make provision for such an instructor, so one cannot be employed.

The impression that the University wanted an instructor in Romansch came about recently when Prof. F. C. Hayes, of the Spanish Department, printed a notice in a local paper that anyone who could speak the language would be welcome to join the international group here that speaks several foreign languages. This group meets regularly, and the members speak whatever language they choose. Someone expressed the desire to speak Romansch—a little-known language, spoken by a small group of people living in a section of Switzerland. So, Professor Hayes inserted a notice in one of the town's weeklies, and it found its way into print in a New York newspaper. Hence, the applications.

The group still would like to include Romansch, but there are no funds for its study.

S. C. Cotton Acreage In '40 Is 1,360,183

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina was the first State to issue 1940 cotton acreage allotments, disclosing that the acreage for next year had been set at 1,360,183, according to an announcement by R. W. Hamilton, State Agricultural Adjustment Administration Administrator.

The allotments have been approved by the State office and sent to the county offices for distribution to farmers.

Approximately 112,919 cotton farms are represented in the allotment, which is 10,0000 acres more than was allotted for 1939.

Cotton parity payments under the 1939 program, Mr. Hamilton pointed out, amounted to $5,182,803. About $300,000 remains to be paid, he said.

The AAA Administrator expressed the view that the early allotments would enable the growers to know their allowed amounts before the marketing quota referendum on Dec. 9.

Osage Indians Cut A $500,000 Melon

PAWHUSKA, Okla. (AP)—Osage Indians should have a gay Christmas, with a half-million dollars in quarterly oil royalties in their pockets, but the year's total of $2,500,000 is an unmerry contrast to a peak of $29,000,000.

The Indians received $230 a headright for the closing quarter. But that $230, against $260 in September, is indicative of how income from lands owned jointly by the tribe rises and falls with oil production and prices.

Shrinkage in the Christmas time payment resulted from a 15-day shutdown of oil wells.

Osage tribal leaders met in their council house here in 1896, surmised that since oil had been found nearby it might also be under their lands adn leased the mineral rights to the Government. The flow of black gold began by 1900. In all, 2,229 headrights were allotted. Indians born since 1907 are not eligible.

Agency records show a 1925 peak of $29,584,739 in yearly tribal oil and gas income. That was when the Osages were called "the richest people in the world."

Horse and Buggy Days? Not in Chicago 'Loop'

CHICAGO (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. William Gamble have promised traffic policemen they will leave their horse and buggy at home during future Christmas shopping expeditions.

The couple alighted Dec. 22 from their carriage and hitched their horse to an electric light post in State Street, Chicago's shopping center.

By the time they returned, their arms loaded with Christmas bundles, the traffic tangle was terrific. The equipage, it seems, was a curiosity to a few thousand pedestrians.

The Gambles explained they were shopping just as they did in 1893 when they were married.

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Reds 'Explain' Drive; No Blitzkrieg Intended

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—Soviet Russia declared today that the Finns' natural and constructive defensives made impossible a "lightning blow."

Virtually admitting the impracticability of a "Blitzkrieg," a Soviet communiqué said they had never intended a lightning war.

Although the Russian communiqué contended the Red Army was doing well under the circumstances, unconfirmed reports circulated here that Gen. K. A. Meretskoff had been relieved of his post as Commander of the campaign against Finland.

Summarizing activities since the war began Nov. 30, the communiqué said "important successes" had been scored in this period.

Cites Many Difficulties

"The territory of Finland," it said, "presents most serious difficulties for movements of troops. Lack of roads, rugged terrain, impassable forests, innumerable lakes divided by innumerable isthmuses spanned by several lines of defense consisting of concrete gun and machine gun emplacements with concrete refuges for troops—these are conditions hindering the rapid advance of troops on Finland's territory."

The Finns' Mannerheim Line across the Karelian Isthmus just north of Leningrad was described as equal to Germany's Siegfried Line on the French frontier, but the Russians said they had broken the Mannerheim Line at several places, and jibed that the British and French were not doing as well against the Siegfried Line.

"Finland was building these fortifications for four years," said the communiqué, "with the aid of three foreign States which fought among themselves for influence in Finland as a base for attack on Leningrad and later on Moscow."

[It was on the ground of protecting Leningrad, the Soviet Union's second largest city, that Russia originally made territorial demands on Finland that led to the war.]

Jibe at Allies

"In its defense power, this system of artificial fortifications, as, for instance, on the Karelian Isthmus, reinforced by natural conditions, is in no way inferior to the defense power of the fortified Siegfried Line on the Western Frontier of Germany, against which British and French troops have been fumbling already for four months without making the slightest progress," the Army asserted.

"The Red Army knew of these difficulties in Finland and therefore never expected to annihilate the Finnish troops by one lightning blow.

"Only ignorance or overt hostility toward the Red Army could ascribe to Red Army leaders the wish to do away with the Finnish troops in one week."

Observers professed to see significance in the absence of André Zhdanoff, Communist Party Secretary in Leningrad, from among the Soviet leaders whose names were appended to published birthday greetings to Joseph Stalin Thursday.

Mr. Zhdanoff has been largely responsible for the recent policy toward Finland, and had been regarded generally as Mr. Stalin's probable eventual successor as Communist Party leader.

Reds List Advances

The Red Army reported that since the war's start it had advanced 150 kilometers (about 93 miles) from Finland's Arctic coast; 150 kilometers "in the direction of" Uleaborg; 80 kilometers in the vicinity of Serdobol; and 64 kilometers on the Karelian Isthmus.

Uleaborg, known in Finland as Oulu, is a Gulf of Bothnia port at Finland's "waist"; Serdobol, the Finnish Sortavala, is on the eastern front just north of Lake Ladoga.

On these four fronts, the Russian advances were listed as averaging 3.5, 4.5, 2.5, and 2 miles a day, respectively.

Since the war began, the Red Army said Soviet casualties were 1,823 killed and 7,000 wounded.

The Finns, it said, lost 2,200 killed, more than 10,000 wounded, 1,402 privates, 105 noncommissioned officers and 18 officers captured. Capture of 35 cannon, 300 machine guns, 3,000 rifles and other equipment from the Finns also was reported.

[The Finns have reported "annihilation" of entire Russian battalions and regiments. Russian claims of advances also were in contradiction to Finnish reports, which told of Russian retreats on the northern and central fronts and a counterattack by the Finns in the south.]

A 'High Flier'

Wide World

Claim Unofficial Altitude Record

W. B. Kinner, in the plane, airplane manufacturer of Long Beach, Calif., hands his barograph to Capt. R. H. Haines of the United States Marine Corps after a recent flight at Long Beach in which he set an unofficial altitude record of 20,100 feet for planes of the SIB Airster type. Mr. Kinner designed and built the 125-horsepower craft. The previous record was 18,500 feet.

Finnish Leader Credits U. S. With Much of Its Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Ovations have no great significance in the United States, land of mass spectacles, but in Finland, the gathering of a crowd to pay tribute comes as a rare distinction, according to Finnish-Americans here.

This distinction came to former President Hoover when he revisited Finland in 1938. Crowds formed wherever he went to pay quiet tribute to the man who befriended them when their fortunes were at low ebb.

Finnish-Americans are deeply grateful for the civilian relief this country is extending to their compatriots today, since it serves to prevent human suffering rather than to relieve it and, moreover, because it will help preserve the cherished social structure which the Finnish people have toiled to build, Alfred Palcheimo, one of the leaders of Finnish affairs in the United States and Assistant Finnish Commissioner to the New York World's Fair, said here today.

The 21-year old Finnish Republic holds a record of unparalleled achievement in post-war Europe, Mr. Palcheimo held, adding that the Government program there had increased agricultural productivity by 100 per cent, made land available to tenant farmers, developed new foreign markets and prepared systematically to meet national emergencies in the future.

Whole World Waits

He characterized Finland as a "dynamo which will generate for the whole world if she emerges victorious in her warfare to expel the Russian invader."

Mr. Palcheimo held that Finland, in area about the size of California and with approximately 4,000,000 inhabitants, had built a system which other nations might well emulate. It had taken up arms to defend its integrity against Russia with every part of its economy in good working order and such a national unity as is possible only under a popular regime, he declared.

The influence of the United States appears and reappears in Republican Finland's saga, he said and described Hoover as the leading American figure in the saga.

"Jubilation greeted the first shipment of white bread from the United States to Finland in 1918," he continued. "For nearly two years the people had been living on starvation rations of a product made of reindeer moss, wood pulp and minute proportions of cereals. It was then that the word 'hooveri' entered the Finnish language as a synonym for charity.

"Those years of famine taught Finland a lesson; she vowed to increase her self-sufficiency. Accordingly, the Government launched a program to develop hardy varieties of wheat and to increase the yield per acre. At the outset, 2 per cent of the wheat Finland consumed was home-grown; now 60 per cent comes from Finnish farms. Production of cereals for home consumption has arisen from 40 per cent in 1919 to 80 per cent before the Russian invasion."

All Due to Farm Program

In the opinion of Mr. Palcheimo, the "Lex Kallio," an agrarian reform, more than any other single act of the Government was responsible for the economic progress of the country and the loyalty of the people.

"When civil war ended, Finnish leaders sought to eliminate a main source of strife, bad conditions of tenant farmers," he continued. "Mr. Kallio, who now is President, introduced a law in parliament to give loans at low interest to tenant farmers for the purchase of land. As a result, 200,000 tenant farmers became landowners within a few years."

Although the people were dazed by the violence of the recent Russian invasion, which came without declaration of war or other warning, they were prepared to meet the situation, Mr. Palcheimo said.

"When the Soviet Government demanded air bases in the Baltic states, thousands of people fled their homes in Helsingfors and other cities of their own accord," he added, "but they slowly returned when Russia requested that a Finnish delegation come to Moscow, certain that negotiations would continue until the Spring. As these negotiations began to assume an ominous aspect, evacuations of the cities by the Government began. Tense crowds again thronged the stations. At Helsingfors, the day before the bombing, people waited for trains many hours. Someone started to sing the hymn, 'A Mighty Fortress is Our God.' The waiting throng took it up. The song traveled from street to street throughout the city."

The people recovered quickly from the surprise of Russia's attack, Mr. Palcheimo said. Mobilization of the 500,000 soldiers and civilians was carried out in perfect order.

Parking Meters Favored 4 to 1 In Upper Darby, Pa.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Automobile drivers in the Upper Darby area favor parking meters in the ratio of 4 to 1, it was revealed in a recent survey conducted by the Keystone Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

Of 2,452 questionnaires answered by users of the section's meters, 80.1 per cent favored the machines.

"This sizable sampling of motorist opinion confirmed results obtained in earlier and less extensive cross-section surveys," said J. Maxwell Smith, General Manager of the Club.

Supplementing their yes and no votes in the poll, the Club official said, a large percentage of those questioned indicated the desirability of changing the "penny-nickel" meter operating mechanism to permit more flexible parking limits.

In their views on the subject, motorist supporters of the new system observed:

"We shop more in Upper Darby now that parking is no longer a problem." . . . "The best thing done yet to solve parking and traffic problems." . . . "The meters get a very enthusiastic vote in our house as being economical, convenient time-savers."

Comments of motorists opposed to meters included:

"I am against tolls on any public highway." . . . "It is just more graft—I'd walk miles to avoid paying it." . . . "Meters would have been unnecessary if parking laws had been enforced."

A poll of twenty merchants taken at random in the Upper Darby area revealed that 18 either actively favored the meters or felt they were "not doing any harm."

Washed-Up Hulk: Gunboat of 1805?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANTEO, N. C.—An ancient wreck uncovered by a stormtide on the beach near here last spring is believed to be the remains of a United States gunboat built about 1805. This tentative identification was announced by Thor Borresen of the National Park service.

Structural aspects of the wreck are called "strikingly similar" to the designs of 176 gunboats ordered from 1805 to 1807, one of which, No. 140, exploded near Ocracoke Inlet in 1814. The wreck, found near Bodie Light, is conjectured to be the hulk of No. 140, though Ocracoke Inlet is 80 miles away.

Red Cross Speeds Aid to Finns

GENEVA, Dec. 23 (AP)—World Red Cross organizations rushed work for Finland yesterday following urgent cables from their representative in Helsingfors.

Wayne Chatfield Taylor, representative of the American Red Cross who flew to Finland, wired the Geneva office that 150,000 Finnish civilians, including women, children, and aged, were forced to quit their homes "with nothing but the clothes on their back."

He said there was a "crying need" of supplies and reported thousands of Finns who had been removed to villages and towns on the frigid Gulf of Bothnia lacked warm clothing.

A delegate of the International Red Cross Committee is on the way to Finland by air. Central offices of the League of Red Cross societies reported Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Red Cross aid already in Finland while supplies purchased by the United States Red Cross were on the way. The Spanish Red Cross also contributed.

The League of Red Cross Societies sent a complete report of Finland's needs to all Latin-American Red Cross units at their request.

Both the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies offered supplies to Soviet Russia as well as Finland, but neither has received a reply from Moscow.

Alabama County Stages Festival In Honor of Hog

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONROEVILLE, Ala. — The sale of some 8,167 porkers this season has put into the pockets of businessmen of the County $75,000. Quite fittingly therefore Monroe County decided to glorify the hog and the Monroe County Hog Festival was staged Nov. 14—the first carnival of the kind to be held in the State and bringing 10,000 visitors.

"The future prosperity of the county depends on the industry," Dr. R. S. Sugg of Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn declared.

The only hitch was that at first young women of the County balked at being "queens" or "princesses" of anything connected with "hogs" but, when the importance of the occasion was explained, they came across graciously.

Young girls of Monroeville rolled up their sleeves and scrubbed squealing piggies so that "pigs on parade" refuted their traditional uncleanliness. Miss Maggie Garrett, queen of the Festival, actually doffed her silver crown to place it on the head of "King Hog," a giant Duroc-Jersey, tieing it on securely with red ribbons.

Refugee Problem Yet Unsolved

By Ann Cardwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SZOB, Hungary—Stirring events of actual warfare have diverted attention from the still unsolved problem of Europe's refugees.

Yet a brief glimpse of the 400 Polish refugees being cared for in this little Hungarian town and the task which the American Y. M. C. A. must handle if it is to be done at all, will show the size of a problem that is duplicated in all parts of non-totalitarian Europe. In a large proportion of the cases the refugees are far worse off even than at Szob.

In this place, near the old Czechoslovak frontier, a certain amount of provision had been made for refugees, for in the course of the evacuation that took place in drawing the new Hungarian frontier, vacant places were left where some 200 people could be housed. In these homes a temporary place has been found for 400 people and the local authorities and the Y. M. C. A. are doing what they can to make them comfortable and enable them to lead something approaching a normal life.

How Families Live

Among these refugees are a number of families, mostly from South Poland, who have been accommodated in two small separate apartment houses, each occupied in other days by three or four families. The rooms are of fair size, well-lighted, and heated, but with no furniture except six or seven straw beds to a room. These beds are laid on the floor or on rough improvised bedsteads. On the straw-filled bag, which is the mattress, is laid a pair of coarse unbleached sheets and a wool blanket. Beside the bed lay the owner's few possessions.

To afford more room during the day these beds are often stacked one upon the other. Strings were strung across the rooms and on them garments were drying. A few-weeks-old baby was sleeping in a carriage while the mother sat by a sewing machine mending. They had been on vacation, she explained, when they had been obliged to leave Poland, and as she had taken the machine with her on vacation, so she had managed to bring it with them—their one piece of property besides the car. In the basement of these buildings is a common washroom and a place where the occupants may do their laundry.

Single Men

In other buildings in Szob are quarters for men without families. These far exceed the family groups in number and occupy great barrack-like rooms where there are two rows of straw-filled beds and an aisle between. Beside these lie the wardrobes of the occupants. Few of the men have anything more than what they have on and a change of underwear and socks, in most cases the gift of the Hungarian Red Cross. Sometimes a suitcase of moderate size lies beside the bed. More often it is only a little bundle, with a towel and a cake of soap, provided by the Red Cross.

Everywhere we went people rose as we entered—rose from their beds, as there are no chairs. Many of the men brought themselves to attention and clicked their heels in the Polish manner. Although there was no privacy—nothing but the handful of worn clothing that a man can call his own, yet these people are among the more fortunate of the Polish refugees. They have shelter, warmth, food, and sympathy. Their meals are provided for them in the village restaurant and the food is plentiful and good. These people, however cramped and primitive their living conditions, can keep going, at least so long as the Red Cross continues to supply them with these elementary necessities.

But the men are condemned to sit idly day after day, with no books or paper or radio, with little if any trustworthy news from the outside world, from families back in Poland.

Y. M. C. A. Looked To

This is the problem of the American Y. M. C. A. It is a question of organizing educational and recreational programs and finding employment. If that task is undertaken, out of the depression of these first few weeks will come something like normality—an existence accepted as a present necessity. That such a program is sadly needed and greatly desired is everywhere evident in the camps. The refugees turn to the Y. M. C. A. as their greatest friend.

In other places people are sleeping on heaps of straw or on cement floors where the barracks are damp and cold and where there are no sheets or even blankets. Conditions are, except that there is food, in general bad, not because the Hungarian people will not help but because they have not the means to do so. The main desire of the Poles is a "room where there is light"—that is, a common room where they may meet for something approaching wholesome social life, have books and papers to read, carry on educational courses, perhaps have a radio. There is nothing the Poles dread more than a winter of enforced idleness.

Canadian Pigs Mobilized For British Bacon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —As part of Canada's plan to supply Britain with bacon during the war, British Columbia will mobilize its pigs.

Under a program worked out between the Federal and Provincial governments, pigs are being supplied to farmers all over the Province in the hope that the swine population may be more than doubled by the end of next year. An objective of 250,000 pigs has been set by agricultural experts of the two governments. This will not enable British Columbia to export any bacon to Britain, but it will take care of this Province's own needs, now largely supplied by the Prairie Provinces. They in turn will have more bacon to send to Britain.

The present program provides that any farmer may get pigs at cost by applying to the Government, which selects the animals on the prairies and pays the entire cost of shipping them.

Hundreds of pigs are now moving into the farms of British Columbia, which will change their crops largely next spring to feed the new arrivals.

Needed to Buy Truck

SHENANDOAH, Iowa (AP)—N. J. Carder, automobile dealer, needed a wheelbarrow for his banking when Boyd Shaw, postal clerk, had completed his deal for a new car. Mr. Shaw gave 250 silver dollars to Mr. Carder as part of the payment.

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SYDNEY, N. S. W.

U. S. Movies Gain in Americas To Ease European War Slump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—New film interest in Latin America is heralded by the American Institute of Cinematography in its latest bulletin, prepared for the recent Institute of World Affairs here in the Mission Inn. The rising attention south of the Rio Grande to Yankee-made motion pictures is contrasted by wartime drop in American sales to Europe and Asia, reported J. Eugene Harley of the University of Southern California, sponsor of the two Institutes.

Mr. Harley pointed to the Latin American stimulation by the Pan American Union, by the conference of educators in Washington as called by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in November, and by United States Government's financing of projectors and films for diplomatic and consular agents in Latin American posts.

Southern nations are learning more English as a result of the talking films which are also titled in Spanish and Portuguese, Mr. Harley observed; and although romantic themes appear to dominate American-made films, the neighbors to the south are also greatly interested in "the way the United States families live, the kind of automobiles they use, the clothes they wear, the gadgets they use in the kitchen, their furniture, and their sports."

To appeal to Latin American audiences at least one Hollywood producer has increased his use of backgrounds of, say, Buenos Aires, which he approximates in Hollywood sets with "still" photographs as guides, he reported.

Mr. Harley noted that sale of American films to Europe and Asia was curtailed by the growing emphasis on "devoting most of the available money to winning the wars." To the list of lost markets in Germany and Italy, which had been closed generally to American films before September, have been added Polish and Czechoslovakian markets, he added.

The Allies, however, "are endeavoring to keep the popular morale high," Mr. Harley found, "and for this purpose American films with their qualities of spontaneity and creativeness as well as their effects as laugh-producers are still in demand."

He noted the revival of war pictures in the United States, including "Edith Cavell," "All Quiet on the Western Front," current-events films of the 1914-18 war; and "March of Time" newsreels.

Mr. Harley reported that his Institute's Committee on International Relations discussed without formal action the propriety of such films as "Confessions of a Nazi Spy"; he said comment by some committee members "indicated a feeling to the effect that American films should stick to entertainment and not enter into the field of propaganda. Some of the Committee, however, felt that this film had a patriotic justification."

Mr. Harley noted the discontinuance of patriotic shorts which had called for audience participation in flag saluting; in their place he found greater popularity for colored views of the American flag with "brief reference to the heritage of the American people."

Recent progressive developments listed by Mr. Harley, included the 77-page booklet, "Films on the Pacific Area," published by the American Film Center and the National Committee of the U. S. A. on International Intellectual Co-operation; "Land of Liberty," a "remarkably effective film," shown at both World's Fairs this year, edited by the office of Will H. Hays, film "czar," under the supervision of Cecil B. De Mille, combining 2 hours and 18 minutes of American history drama culled from feature films (Mr. Harley urged the showing of this abroad to counteract the "gangster, the crime and unrepresentative films that all too frequently go abroad"); the recent loose-leaf catalogue of films evaluated by the Association of School Film Libraries; and "120,000 American Ambassadors," in October's Foreign Affairs magazine, written by Walter Wanger, producer.

Kansas Man Wins Henry Hadley Prize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Homer Keller, of Hays, Kan., has been awarded the Henry Hadley Foundation's $500 prize for the best original symphonic work of major proportions submitted in its contest, it was announced today. Mr. Keller's prize winning work is a Symphony in A minor.

Besides the cash prize, the Hadley Foundation assures publication of the work and a performance of it. Announcement of the prize winner was a feature of the Foundation's second annual birthday concert in honor of the late Henry Hadley on Wednesday, Dec. 20.

Dr. Leopold Stokowski, Fritz Reiner and Dr. Howard Hanson were the judges in the contest, which was limited to composers born in the United States or its possessions. The purpose of the Foundation is to "stimulate interest in American compositions and composers."

They Are the Focus of Controversy

© Harris & Ewing

The National Labor Relations Board

Edwin S. Smith — Dr. William S. Leiserson — J. Warren Madden, Chairman

Labor Board's Counsel Denies Partiality

(Continued from Page 1)

A. F. of L. conflict brought before the Board from its start down to Oct. 31, 1939, 112 disputes were involved, Mr. Fahy said. The Federation was upheld in full in 51 cases, the C. I. O. in full in 44; benefits were divided in 13, and in four the result was indecisive one way or the other. Again, this showed no bias one way or the other, the counsel contended.

Mr. Fahy then listed benefits given to the two union groups in the past fiscal year. These seemed to show little to choose between victories of Federation and C. I. O. unions, though Mr. Fahy said the C. I. O. apparently had instituted more Board cases.

Taking the work of the Board from its birth down to the end of the last fiscal year June 30, 18,400 cases were closed, he said, 7,994 were A. F. of L. cases brought against employers and 8,121 were C. I. O. cases, 1,122 were cases brought by individuals, and 1,224 by unaffiliated unions.

Replies to Mr. Green

Answering Mr. Green, Mr. Fahy said the Board could not refuse to make its services available to the C. I. O. as to all unions. He recalled the Remington Rand case as one where the Board had particularly aided the Federation, and asked if the genesis of the Green antagonism was not indicated in his statement of a year ago attacking the Board because it had extended to the C. I. O. the "rights of belligerents."

Turning more specifically to the House inquiry, Mr. Fahy said the Committee had as yet heard only one side of several arguments presented to it. He said he had no doubt the Committee would hear the Board's side before it finished. He cited specifically the attack on the Board's soft coal policy by the A. F. of L., and the criticisms of the attack on Nathan Witt, Board secretary, for which no reply has yet been given.

He said the Committee had studied only "an infinitesimally small segment of the work of the Board as a whole." Every case investigated by the Committee so far, he said, was one where the C. I. O. was invoking the law, but he pointed out that the Federation had invoked the law "in thousands of cases."

The Boettiger Incident

Mr. Fahy said he could find no reason for the prominence given to the confidential memo showing that John Boettiger, Roosevelt son-in-law, and West Coast newspaper publisher for William Randolph Hearst, had criticized the Board. When this memo was introduced Committee counsel Edmund M. Toland called a five-minute recess to let newspapermen carry bulletins to their papers and the item generally led the stories next day.

"I don't think any significance is to be attached to his feeling that he was right and the Board was wrong," commented Mr. Fahy, recalling that the Board had caused him to re-hire two discharged workers. "His reaction was no doubt natural and in good faith; the reinstated girls felt differently and so did the Newspaper Guild. It seemed like any other case the Board has heard where the employer has decided to comply."

The Continental Milling Case

Referring to the celebrated Continental Milling case in Cincinnati in 1937 to which the Committee gave prominence where Board procedural irregularities were charged, Mr. Fahy declared that "the Board cleaned up this situation by itself" by making an independent examination and setting aside an earlier trial examiner's order, before the case was heard in court.

The Committee had shown irregularities that the Board itself had rectified at the time, he said.

As to its much-attacked mingling of prosecution and judicial functions, Mr. Fahy said the Board followed the standard procedure of the Interstate Commerce Commission and other federal administrative agencies which were accepted practice.

Answering attacks for having consulted with labor groups and helping them to prepare cases in the "Little Steel" strike of 1937 before formal charges were filed, Mr. Fahy said this practice was a "necessary incident to law enforcement"; that investigators have a right to talk to people who believe the law is being violated; and that Board officials "constantly advise with employers," although not deciding cases in advance.

Walter Johnson Smashes Out Home Run Against Democrats for County Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKVILLE, Md., Dec. 23—Walter Johnson, veteran baseball pitcher, who never had an easy job in his entire career, is today climbing up the political ladder with the aid of citizens of Maryland who are forcing him forward step by step. The "Big Train," famed as a pitcher a decade and a half ago, is now a Montgomery County (Md.) Commissioner, having won his seat in a breeze. The extent of this accomplishment can best be appreciated when it is recalled that Montgomery County in this State is just about as Republican a bailiwick as is Houston, Texas. Nevertheless, Walter Johnson, a dyed-in-the-wool Republican, won hands down.

The result is that in near-by Washington political experts are watching things in Democratic Montgomery County, saying that if Walter Johnson tosses his hat in the Congressional ring, what will follow will not be an easy contest. Meanwhile it looks as if his hat will be in that ring and that the people of his Congressional district will toss it there themselves.

The "Big Train" is today a Maryland farmer. He ran for County Commissioner because his neighbors insisted. His consent came only after three committees had called on him and begged him to run. Each time he said "no" with emphasis.

Then a fourth committee came within 24 hours of election day. He heard they were coming, however, and climbed into his automobile and set out for Washington. A motion picture in the afternoon took a few hours; another in the evening, a late dinner and a long drive home took more hours. He got to the Johnson farm a little before midnight and found the committee sitting on his porch step.

More argument followed and then the "Big Train" capitulated half-heartedly.

"All right," he said, "I'll run, but I won't make any speeches." He did not make any. He just sat at home and was elected. His campaign expenses amounted to 50 cents.

"I was swindled out of that," he said. "A fellow came up to me and said, 'I'll print you some cards, Walter,' and I said, 'Go ahead.' So he prints them and sticks them on a couple of automobiles. Then he sent me a bill for 50 cents. Otherwise, it wouldn't have cost me a nickel."

Representative Bill Bryon, Democrat, will be up for re-election next November. Representative Bill is a fine young man, a good legislator and extremely popular, but he knows now how winning baseball pitchers felt when they were nursing winning streaks and saw Walter amble out to warm up.

Today it looks as if the "Big Train" is warming up for a legislative career.

Career Conference for Girl 'Grads'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Announcement that the Bureau of Occupations of Hunter College would establish a "career conference" program in which business and professional women will act as vocational counsellors to members of the senior class was made here today.

The program aim is to acquaint students with employment possibilities and to bring them into personal contact with jobs in various fields. Co-operating are the New York League of Business and Professional Women, the Personnel Club of New York City, the New York Credit Women's Association, the Riverside Business and Professional Women's Club, the Transcription Supervisors' Association, and the Soroptimists Club of the Bronx.

Hannah M. Egan, Hunter College Dean, said Hunter was the first institution to adopt this program, which grew out of an address by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, in Town Hall, recently, when she stressed the necessity for co-operation between the educational systems and business and professional people who are acquainted with the qualifications necessary for a young person to find employment.

The vocational counsellors who will forward the program come from practically all professions. Among them are personnel managers, an assistant attorney general of New York State, and women who hold executive positions in travel agencies, libraries, insurance companies, public institutions, and concerns engaged in the manufacture or distribution of commodities.

Josephine Hammond, director and organizer of the program, holds that it will be a distinct aid to Hunter College students seeking positions after graduation by bridging the gap between college and the business world.

$15,000 Fund Given For Atlanta Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The city park which Atlanta laid out in time to be in order for the première of "Gone With the Wind" has received a cash donation of $15,000 from the Ernest Woodruff Foundation of this city to provide it with an electrically-lighted and operated fountain. The Foundation, formed some months ago, seeks to provide funds for worthy civic and state enterprises.

As a condition of the gift the park has been named the Joel Hurt Memorial Park, after one of Atlanta's pioneer citizens who did much to develop adjacent Edgewood Avenue and that section of the city.

It is expected that City Council will appropriate $40,000 to landscape and otherwise improve the park.

Some refurbishing, street improvements, this new park and a complete documentation of historic sites marked with more than 100 signs and accompanied by an excellent guide map are permanent assets which subsequent visitors will praise as outgrowths of the film's première.

Tweedsmuir Says Nations Need League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—There is more opportunity today for the successful formation of a League of Nations than there was in 1919, according to Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada.

Speaking here recently before the Women's Canadian Club, the Governor General declared that the world must have some kind of a league of nations or go to pieces.

The lessons learned since 1919 would make such a league more possible, he said.

If liberty were crushed in Europe it would not be maintained in North America, Lord Tweedsmuir continued, and he emphasized that Canada's interest in the present struggle in Europe lies as deep as does that of France or Great Britain.

All good things of this world are held under a perpetual challenge, he went on, and if that challenge is refused they will be lost to us. If our free way of life went down in Europe, its prestige everywhere would decline and very soon it would weaken in the New World. The challenge is to all free peoples, and Canada must be ready to meet that challenge if it is to retain its freedom.

Urging his listeners not to think of the war as a war for some vague thing called democracy, Lord Tweedsmuir said that the Allies are fighting for the things which lie behind democracy, law, freedom within the law, toleration, the whole decencies of life. No minority group of paradoxical philosophers, but great powers supported by great armies, are opposing this concept.

Why War Delays On Western Front Told in Surveys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—The present land and air inactivity on the Western Front is due to the fact that the Allies are awaiting the development of German initiative, while Berlin is held in check by uncertainty regarding Russia and Italy and by divided opinion on the best way to conduct the war. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, declared here today.

Reporting the results of special surveys made by the Endowment's European representatives, Dr. Butler said the influence of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, was still dominant, although not so overwhelmingly as formerly, and that large business interests in the Reich were "in a state of quiet revolt against the appalling destruction of property values and national resources of every sort and kind."

German women were terrified at the prospect of huge killing of their menfolk and the effect on public opinion of the losses, following an attack upon the Maginot Line, would be very great, his reports indicate.

"We are informed," Dr. Butler said, "that the Allies regard it as more than necessary to be kind and prudent toward Rome and Moscow, for obvious reasons. At the same time, they believe Germany will not be able to furnish Russia or Italy with any important amounts of gold, foreign currencies, or valuable goods, some one of which is needed if raw materials and war materials are to be bought from foreign countries."

Reports indicate, he added, that the French General Staff believes it could have broken the Siegfried Line in the early days of the war, but decided that Germany could be beaten more cheaply and as surely through defensive warfare.

Windsor Castle Housekeeper Gets House as Reward

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—King George VI has presented a house in the private grounds of Windsor Castle to Mrs. Rawlings, his housekeeper at the Castle, on her retirement after 30 years' service with the royal family.

This honor has not been accorded to a royal servant since Queen Victoria's day.

Mrs. Rawlings first came to Windsor as housekeeper when Queen Mary began making the large Castle rooms more homely. She watched King George and his brothers and sister grow from childhood, and was a frequent visitor to the nursery in their young days.

During her 30-year "reign," Mrs. Rawlings has been responsible for the carrying out of all decorative schemes undertaken in the Castle, including those Queen Elizabeth arranged when she became mistress of Windsor. The last big job Mrs. Rawlings had to undertake was the blacking out of the entire Castle.

U. S. Flight Is Prelude To Solo to Ireland

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Pat Johns, son of Wisconsin's Representative Joshua Johns, departed in his small airplane for New York Dec. 22 on a nonstop flight he said would be a "warmup" for a projected flight later to Ireland.

Loaded with 160 gallons of gasoline, the 75-horsepower plane barely cleared the airport fence and then just missed some high tension wires.

Mr. Johns plans to make New York in 30 hours.

British Films Encouraged As Quota Act Is Continued

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British film industry breathes again with the decision of the Board of Trade to continue the provisions of the Quota Act until the end of March, 1940. Now that it is clear that British films can count on forming a guaranteed proportion of the cinema programs of the United Kingdom during the coming months studios are preparing once more to go into action.

In the dawn of new hope brought about by the Board's announcement it is generally agreed that the British film industry is emerging from the darkest episode in its recent history with grounds for increased confidence. As one commentator puts it, the English film trade has survived a severe battle with front unbroken.

Question of Currency

The Government's attitude has been determined by the question of currency. The passage of large sums of English money across the Atlantic is held to imperil the British financial structure, and to threaten inflation. At the beginning of the war the Board of Trade therefore hinted that it might abrogate the provisions of the Quota Act, which said that 20 per cent of English programs must be British, and at the same time greatly restrict American imports. These imports in a normal year gross £6,000,000 in British cinemas.

In the last few years American companies have also financed many of the British films made to fulfill the requirements of the quota. A British technical association estimates that 80 per cent of such British productions are made with American money. With the abolition of quota regulations and the restrictions of American imports such financial backing would also vanish.

It was the fear of this that, in the early days of the war, threw 8,000 of Britain's 10,000 cinema technicians out of work, and reduced English commercial film production to a single picture, "The Jail Bird," which was being made at the Nettlefold Studios. Apart from this film, the only cinematic activity manifest in any British studio was the production at Denham of "The Lion Has Wings," which was made in conjunction with the Ministry of Information. This picture was produced in six weeks, and the chief players, Merle Oberon and Ralph Richardson, gave their services free. Mr. Richardson secured special leave from the Navy to take part in it.

United Front

Every British company in any way backed by American resources immediately besought the Board of Trade to retain the quota; and even British companies such as Mr. Basil Dean's enterprise at Ealing, whose whole financial backing is British, determined to preserve the industry's solidarity by joining in the same plea. The Government's answer has now been given, and several months' plain sailing is foreseen.

Nevertheless, some restriction has been placed on American imports. Companies are to be allowed to send to America half the sums they have been accustomed to spend annually there in the last three years. In return the American companies have agreed not to create an artificial shortage of films. This provision is necessary, for English cinemas, which instituted a single-feature program at the outbreak of the war, have now resumed the old practice of showing two big pictures at each performance. What is to happen after next March is not yet clear, but the Board indicates that it hopes to make arrangements whereby American finance for English film enterprises will not be in any way curtailed.

Choir for Eire Helped by Offer Of MacCormack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Formation of a Government-sponsored Irish national choir was recommended here recently by John MacCormack, famous Irish singer.

The suggestion resulted from a recent radio competition to find the best voice in Ireland, with training at the expense of Mr. MacCormack, as the award. Such a large number of qualified singers were discovered during the course of the contest that it was suggested that a national choir be formed of the remaining contestants.

Mr. MacCormack's suggestion has been hailed in Irish music circles who have elaborated on the scheme to the extent of recommending state-endowed operas and the establishment of a Government Ministry of Fine Arts.

Before the World War, it is pointed out, Ireland had orchestras and choral societies in nearly every large city. But in recent years these have disapperaed.

Government aid in organizing and training choral societies, as well as in the organization and production of operas, is regarded by many as a needed means of national music.

Montana Folks Build New Homes for Friends

RONAN, Mont. (AP)—The home of Dave Anderson and his family was completely destroyed by fire. Pablo residents got together and gave them a "miscellaneous" shower of household equipment.

Then they announced they would take a public subscription to build the family a new home. People who couldn't give cash offered their services.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Are Dates Dull? Is Your Number Work Shaky? Why Not a Game?

'Playing With a Purpose' Adds Zest to Even Homemade Games, and May Solve a Problem in the 3 R's

By A. D. Horsfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

John simply cannot remember the difference between B and D. Probably there may be other "Johns" who confuse these same two letters. With faint memories of a nursery game called "Reverse," I prepare a series of reversible tickets with B on one side and D on the other. Then I take a larger sheet of cardboard and print in bold letters various words whose B's and D's I am careful to omit -it, -ake, ta-pole, and so on.

John must fill in the blanks with his reversible tickets, taking care not to put "bish" for "dish" and "dutter" for "butter." This "occupation" has now won for itself a permanent niche in our schoolroom.

Playing With Words

Another old parlor game encourages us to take our first steps in literary composition. We each have a piece of paper on which we write the beginning of a story. At a given signal the papers are passed on to our next-door neighbor, who reads what has already been written and continues the tale. On one occasion the story concerned a lost cow that had strayed from the farm and found itself in a bog. Its moonings finally attracted the attention of the farmer who, after incredible difficulties, succeeded in reaching it. It only remained for Dick to add the conventional happy ending. But Dick has no use for the obvious. So—"When he got there, he found it was not his cow."

* * *

Our old friend, "Consequences," provides a welcome interlude in the early grammar lessons. We write down a subject, fold the paper over, and the next players, in turn, add a predicate and an object. The ludicrous results amuse the children and interest them in the grammar class at the same time. The game of "Adverbs," in which the players speak "politely," "affectionately," "tearfully," according to the adverb chosen, also forms a popular and practical introduction to the study of that particular part of speech.

Games In French

Jig saw puzzles are a very important part of our educational equipment. We have an attractive puzzle in which each of the interlocking pieces represents a complete object or animal. This has been commandeered by "Mademoiselle." "Donnez-moi le dragon, s'il vous plait," cries "Guillaume," intent on completing his portion of the puzzle, "et l'arbre de Noël et le bébé et la vielle dame." "Donnez-moi le bâteau à voiles, s'il vous plait," clamors "Jean," equally intent, "et le poisson to fit in here. Non, non, not that poisson. Le-le-le" "Petit poisson," suggests Mademoiselle helpfully. "Oui, le petit poisson," agrees "Jean," with relief, and another word is permanently included in his vocabulary.

* * *

"Hunt the thimble" is another useful game for the elementary French class. "Ou est le dé, Ursule? Est-ce qu'il est dans la corbeille?" "Non, il n'est pas dans la corbeille." "Est-ce qu'il est dans le tiroir?" "Non, il n'est pas dans le tiroir." "Est-ce qu'il est derrière le radio?" "Oui, c'est derrière le radio. Your turn now, Jeannette."

Arithmetic Snap

Playing-cards are a great help in the early stages of Arithmetic, and one may often find four little boys enjoying a quiet "rubber" with the staid demeanor of experienced clubmen! The game in progress is actually a version of our old friend, "Snap," but instead of watching for identical cards to fall, the eagle-eyed players are watching for the appearance of two or more cards, whose combined numbers add up to ten, or to fifteen, or whatever the prearranged number may be. The first player to spot the combination grabs a small cork in the middle of the table, and, of course appropriates the other players' cards.

This game has proved a most effective means of speeding up the processes of mental calculation.

Dates With A Difference

Perhaps one of our most exciting discoveries at the moment is a new way of dealing with dates. A biographer has recently written that she considers that modern children labor under a great disadvantage from not having learned by heart the dates of the Kings of England, remarking that the dates of her first governess forced on her have stayed "steady and strong, an iron landmark in a world of snow." We do not ignore dates, but we are satisfied if the children begin by thinking in centuries rather than in years—if the mention of the eighteenth century conjures up a picture of stage coaches, of three-cornered hats, and of dainty porcelain; if the fifth century recalls a time

When Rome was sunk in a waste of slaves
And the sun was drowned in the sea.

But to achieve this we must have our dates at our fingertips. It might even be as well to have them at our toe-tips also! So the children stand at the bottom of the staircase in two teams. The bottom stair is labeled 20th-century, A. D., the second, 19th-century, A. D., and so on. A player is selected from each team. I cry out "Charlemagne," or "Baden-Powell," or "Christopher Columbus," and before you can say "Jack Robinson" the two race for the appropriate stair. I cannot guarantee this method as being universally popular. I only suggest it in case anyone complains, as we once did, that dates are dull!

Helping Junior Choose His Career

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With books on the market and in the libraries like "What Do You Want to Be?" by George H. Waltz, Jr. (Henry Holt and Company, New York. $2), there is slight excuse today for parents not being able to help their young people do some intelligent and constructive thinking about what they want to be and how they can prepare for it. This particular book surveys the opportunities which lie ahead for American boys in every major field of industry as well as the principal professions. There are volumes that do the same for girls; parents can find them at their local bookstore or library.

Talking To High School Youth

The author of this one is an associate editor of Popular Science and has been investigating and writing for years about the different industries and professions he discusses here. In "What Do You Want to Be?" he is talking directly to high school youth, and his information about types of jobs available, necessary training, and possible wages is practical as well as readable.

One hears two comments in particular recurring like a refrain these days in discussions of the employment problem. One is that young people have no adequate idea of the variety of jobs open to them; that too many want to be one of only three or four things. The other, from industrialists as well as from public and private employment agencies, is that there are not enough well-trained men and women to fill either the really good executive jobs or the skilled jobs in the trades. Schools are trying to remedy this situation in various ways. So are other agencies. But to solve the problem they must have the intelligent, persistent backing and co-operation of parents.

Above all others it is to Mother and Dad that Junior has a right to look for guidance and encouragement in the business of choosing a career. Not that parents should attempt to decide into just what line of work Junior shall go. But they can show an active interest in Junior's ideas and be ever alert to start Junior investigating still other fields.

Are Mother and Dad perhaps a bit bewildered over how to begin? Then a book like this is a real friend. Get it for Junior to read, yes—but read it yourselves, too. Discuss with him the different kinds of work it describes. Draw him out. Help him analyze his mental assets, his natural abilities, his general likes and dislikes. Help him balance these with the requirements of each particular vocation as given in this book and elsewhere. Then find ways to help him test out his interests. Perhaps by encouraging him in some hobby. Perhaps by visits to industrial plants.

Helpful Exploration

Yes, you can help Junior explore the possibilities of many of those 20,000 kinds of jobs the United States Census lists as available today. And incidentally add to your own stock of fascinating information. For who doesn't find the radio more thrilling for knowing about the work of inventors, technicians, engineers, script writers, actors and all the rest who combine to make it possible for you to sit at home and listen to a concert or a round-the-world broadcast? And isn't waiting in line to drive through that tunnel less boring for understanding the work of the engineers and sand hogs, as the tunnel workers are called, who built it? As you investigate such things with your children, you are enlarging the horizon for their careers.

Mr. Waltz's book is a good start in this direction. It also includes a basic list of schools and colleges where sound training for the various careers can be secured, and a useful bibliography for more detailed reading. Excellent photographs of men at work in various fields add interest to the volume.

A. M.

Harold M. Lambert

A Timely Greeting on the New Blackboard

At the right time in a Very Young Person's life, a blackboard, such as this, is an educational gift which declares many dividends. Drawing, making letters, forming words—these are all encouraged by the mere presence of such a possession in the nursery. We know of one family that use the youngest child's board as a message-board; and the owner, who has practically outgrown it for its original uses, is entranced to share it in this way. Jolly notes, foolish sketches, little humorous verses passing along the information that Jean is over at Mary's after school, that Bob has remained for basketball practice, or Mother gone to the club—these have displaced childish scrawls.

Our 'Neighborhood Toy Sharing Balcony'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

With sincere appreciation for the many helpful ideas shared in this column, I would like to share an idea for making use of out-grown toys.

What to keep and what not to keep in the way of toys, when one stage of childhood passed into another, was always a concern, for the accumulation of toys seemed endless. In order to make way for the new when the old was too good to be discarded, yet not good enough to give away, a plan called our "Neighborhood Toy Sharing Balcony" was effectively worked out while our sons were still quite small.

A fireside conference with these little lads evolved this "Neighborhood" plan, which has continued through the years up to their present high school period.

The plan was to allow all neighborhood children free access to the toys, as one has access to the free public libraries. Our regulations were definite but simple. No time limit was placed for playing with or borrowing the toys, whether they were blocks, books, steam shovels, or what; nor any regulations as to where they were to be played with, whether by our fireside, in our yard, on the balcony, or in the children's own homes. There was no checking-in nor checking-out of the items; that was made clear to each little tot. In short, each child was put on his own. They loved this!

The first little talk to a new playmate, by myself or by one of the children, in explanation of our sharing plan was always a thrilling occasion. The rough and the careless, the selfish and the thoughtless always beamed with enthusiastic response to the plan.

When taken from its place on the balcony, the chosen toy became the loving responsibility of the child to enjoy and keep in good condition for the next little fellow. When returned to the balcony it was to be placed in the same spot from which it had been taken, or as near to it as was remembered. These toys were considered the "furniture of their own play home." Only twice in a five-year period in one home location did any of the small recipients need a second fireside-talk. Through the years many came and went, but the need for checking-up was practically negligible. Changed home locations later on made no difference; the plan continued effectively. Increased courtesy, order, and loving regard for other people's things as well as for their own, were among the fruits of this simple plan. In our own household it loosened any subtle tension of "mine" and "thine."

To a very busy mother the question of answering the door for so many little tots coming and going became a concern. Another fireside talk with a few of them evolved the following plan. Rather than ring the bell before entering the house each child was asked merely to knock. He need not wait for someone to come to the door, but, after knocking, he could go quietly to the balcony, get what he wanted and play where he wished. If there were guests in the room when he entered, he was allowed his own discretion whether or not to go up. Usually the children did not then enter. This freedom to exercise their own judgment awakened other avenues of courtesy. They loved the responsibility.

Though many boys and girls came and went, there was rarely any confusion. The children seemed natural co-operators. The same idea, though in more matured forms, has continued on through the years; with but one result—a melting-pot experience with values untold.

(Mrs.) G. B. R.

A Saturday Column

French Teachers Meeting New Demands With Courage

As Children's Exodus From Paris and the Frontier Takes All Facilities in Provincial Villages

By Sonya Chamberlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Twenty-five thousand out of some 40,000 men teachers mobilized; 300,000 school children from Paris and 80,000 from Alsace-Lorraine hurriedly evacuated to provincial towns where accommodations were often scanty. School buildings throughout the country requisitioned for military purposes and as hospitals. Such was the situation which the French schools faced when they reopened their doors a few weeks after the outbreak of the war.

War has always dislocated family life. But hitherto it was the father's place that first became empty in the home. In the present war, on the other hand, the children of Paris and of the evacuated frontier provinces were sent off before the general mobilization was ordered. The exodus of children with their knapsacks filled with books and school implements on their backs while they carried little packages of personal possessions began on Aug. 30. Some of the farewell scenes were truly pitiful.

The children left accompanied by their teachers and bound for towns and villages in the interior according to plans which had been drawn up months earlier. Some children were placed with private families, others occupied quarters which were hastily rigged up in the local town hall or school. Each village suddenly found its population doubled, with a consequent strain on the resources of the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker.

One Teacher's Odyssey

I was told of the odyssey of one woman principal who went with the 400 pupils of her school to the village which had been assigned to them. The mayor met them at the station, cordial, but a little apprehensive.

"How many children did you bring?" he asked.

"Four hundred."

"Impossible. I have made an inventory of every available inch of space and we cannot accommodate more than 250."

The principal left 250 there and walked to the next village, where she deposited 60 of the smaller ones; then she went on to still another temporary haven with the other 90.

On the night of the arrival teachers and children alike, as a rule, fell into a heavy sleep. War-time social problems set in from the next day, when the teachers who accompanied the evacuated children found themselves obliged to assume the tasks of cooks, sweepers, laundresses, nurses, carpenters, errand boys, seamstresses, shoe-polishers, with just a little time left over for teaching.

Everywhere the French women teachers rose magnificently to the emergency. After putting their charges to sleep they spent the evenings planning for the next day's meals in consultation with the local authorities, washing the children's socks and underwear, hastily sewing and mending some warm clothes.

Local teachers showed the friendliest spirit of comradeship and co-operation and showed their evacuated colleagues a thousand kindnesses, sometimes giving up their own beds. With winter coming on, warm clothing had to be provided. The children had come without blankets; sleeping on the bare floor without blankets was no longer possible. At the same time several million blankets were needed at the front; how were the schools to obtain blankets for the little ones? Some still slept in barns and unheated buildings. More permanent lodgings had to be provided.

Evacuees From Alsace-Lorraine

There was the special problem of the evacuated school children from Alsace-Lorraine, with their own dialect, and their special local customs. Whereas education in France generally is secular, the schools in Alsace-Lorraine were taught by priests and nuns in many cases.

Several private charitable organizations began to work immediately in co-operation with the Government. The Red Cross supplied clothes, household utensils, stoves. The American Red Cross despatched ten thousand blankets. The Government allowed six, eight or ten francs per day for the nourishment of each child, depending upon their ages. (The franc is now worth a little less than two and a half cents in foreign exchange; but buys more than this American currency equivalent in foodstuffs.)

Children's Colonies

Wherever it was possible children's colonies were established and 40,000 of the evacuated children from Paris now live in such colonies, under the supervision of teachers.

As for the teaching personnel, the mobilized teachers have been replaced partly by young women graduates of normal schools, partly by retired teachers who have been recalled to service. The Teachers' Union, a very strong and active organization, with 110,000 members out of 140,000 teachers, publishes a weekly bulletin, largely designed for the needs of inexperienced young teachers. Detailed suggestions are offered as to how various pedagogical problems should be solved, how subjects should be taught and discipline maintained.

Another problem arose when parents, seeing that Paris had not been bombarded, began to return to the capital in large numbers with their children, preferring possible future danger to isolation and privations. Schools had to be provided for the returned children. So far some schools for pupils between the ages of eleven and fifteen have been reopened in Paris—always on condition that adequate shelters be provided for parents and children in the event of bombings. There are a good many younger children in Paris now for whom there are no schools. But teachers and educational authorities are working on this problem and in the near future hope to open a few schools for children between the ages of six and eleven.

More Training for Jobs?

Larger Federal appropriations to the States for the promotion of vocational education are stimulating local communities in the United States to construct more vocational schools to provide practical training for work in the trades and industries, on the farm, in business, and in the home. Surveys are revealing what occupational opportunities are open, what types of training are needed, and specific problems that vocational schools can help young people and adults to solve.

Particular emphasis is being laid upon proper guidance of youth and adults in the occupational fields. State and local school systems are establishing larger numbers of occupational information and guidance centers.

The field of education for the distributive occupations will be extended this year to provide much-needed instruction in store operation and management and in successful business practice to workers in small retail stores, route men, specialty salesmen, and others.

The need for more technical information brought about by new inventions and the adoption of new materials, processes, and equipment in industry will also bring back to vocational schools large numbers of old and young alike who need preparation for present-day occupations. Farm youth and adults will continue studying better farming and marketing methods.

Home economics classes in vocational schools will help homemakers analyze their home needs in an endeavor to make each expenditure count. Intelligence in selecting and buying for the home is emphasized in the home-economics consumer-education program. Experiments in education for family living will be continued with the aid of the United States Office of Education in four centers during the 1939-40 year. These centers are: Wichita, Kan.; Toledo, Ohio; Obion County, Tennessee, and Box Elder County, Utah.

There will be a greater interest during the year in training for public service stimulated by Federal funds.

The Radio Lady From Mother Goose Land

This Program for Wee Radio Fans Has Won Appreciation From Parents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Barbara, Calif.

Will little children from the second grade down sit quietly and listen to a radio program?

Apparently until recently not much thought has been given to the matter. But if you as Mrs. Georgiana Browne, known to a daily audience of from 500 to 600 very small children here as "The Lady from Mother Goose Land," she will answer a definite "Yes!"

It is all a matter of getting their attention in the first place, and then keeping it by constant checks during the program, Mrs. Browne will tell you. This she achieves by inducing the children themselves to take part.

"Is your right foot resting?" she asks them on the air as a beginning. "And your left hand and your right hand? Then if you are all quiet, you can really hear the story." She follows the educational principles of relaxation, listening, and active participation. A good plan, explains Mrs. Browne, is to have the children lie on the floor, if they are at home, or sit cross-legged.

Built on a Nursery Rhyme

Mrs. Browne's programs are each built on a nursery rhyme, but her Little Miss Muffet is just an average child of the twentieth century. Miss Muffet was having a party for her doll one day with cottage cheese to eat. A spider was watching and finally he came down to see what was in the bowl. Little Miss Muffet was afraid and ran away, but her mother explained to her that this was not a spider to be afraid of.

Then the children repeat the nursery rhyme with Mrs. Browne. If it is as familiar as Miss Muffet, only twice; if strange, many times. Mrs. Browne composes a musical pattern for it and plays it on the piano. Very often, in addition to the invisible audience, there are a score or more children in the radio station—KTMS of the Santa Barbara News-Press—listening and taking part.

Breaks in the program in the form of questions, this Santa Barbara educator has found, are of great help in retaining the attention of the children. For instance. Little Miss Muffet's bowl was blue, and a logical question would be, "Do **you** know what color blue is?" Or, Little Miss Muffet was giving a party for her doll. "How many dollies have **you**?"

Children Do Take Part

Mrs. Browne has been assured by mothers and educators all over the city that the children do take part. In fact, one mother warned, "Be sure not to ask them to jump out the window, for I know my children would do it!"

A year ago when Mrs. Browne had just completed a course in the training of children and nursery school work, she wanted to use what she had learned. Having a small girl of her own, she had long felt that there was a need for radio programs to meet the demands of the young child who is just beginning to listen to a story. Her idea met with immediate response with KTMS, and after several months she was told by Director Frank Webb that the Lady from Mother Goose Land had a listening audience second to none among KTMS programs. Letters from mothers informed her that children were sitting still for her programs who never before had been known to remain quiet more than a moment at a time, and were enjoying nursery rhymes for the first time.

Interest in Mrs. Browne's idea is constantly growing. A San Marino PTA radio group recommended it for San Marino schools Dr. Dorothy Baruch, publicity chairman for the National Association for Nursery Education, has submitted it to the national radio chairman of her organization for endorsement.

But perhaps the most complimentary result was the appeal of a Santa Barbara mother to the Lady from Mother Goose Land to help break her daughter of sucking her thumb. Mrs. Browne composed a little story about a boy who didn't know what his thumb was for; it was always busy in his mouth. The neighbor boys never asked him to play because he had not taught his thumb to do anything, and of course it could not rest in his mouth and so be ready for anything else. Mrs. Browne soon heard that the little girl in question was no longer sucking her thumb!

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The Home Forum

The Legend of Tramalpa Ludd

IF YOU LISTEN to what they tell you around Walnut Grove, you will hear that all the Ludds were singers. Four of the boys, by turn, went to college there: Bert, Weer, Paul, and Tramalpa. There was always a Ludd on the college glee club. It was a Ludd who led the singing at football rallies and in the Sunday School. Bert held the limelight for four years; Weer and Paul followed, a little apart, and upheld tradition for six years longer. That made a decade, during which the sound of the Ludds was heard in the land.

"All the Ludds were musical," the old ladies down there will tell you yet. "And Tramalpy, he had the sweetest voice of all."

* * *

Paul checked out one spring and Tramalpa arrived the next fall. Professor Mining, forewarned, still was not prepared. He had once asked Paul what part his younger brother took in gang songs and Paul had told him: "None." This was incomprehensible, for all the Ludds had voices. "All but Trampy," amended Paul, and grinned; Professor Mining interpreted the grin to mean that Tramalpa was the best of the lot.

Glee club tryouts came early in the year. Trampy, freckled and roundish, fingering his collar, stood before the judges and sang "Meet Me By Moonlight Alone." When he finished, fourteen of the fellows sat dazed; two clapped feebly as he left the platform. "Is—that—all?" he asked.

"That," said the director, "is all." He smiled bravely. "The successful applicants will be named on the bulletin board."

The door closed behind Trampy. The fellows looked at each other, and Professor Mining fumbled with pencil and paper. "Gentlemen," he said, "are you ready to vote?"

"Never mind voting," said someone from the baritone section.

"Well—perhaps you're right." He laid down his pencil and mopped his palms. "Bring in the next applicant, please."

* * *

Trampy took his failure in good grace. His liking for music was genuine and deep. On nights when the glee club practiced, he often strolled to the chapel and sat, alone in the back of the room, enjoying the singing. He attended every recital of the Artists' Series. On church hymns, his enthusiasm was marked. And sometimes a quiet campus evening was shattered, when he and three others formed a guerrilla quartet on the chapel steps and sang such songs as "Tenting Tonight" and "Trail of the Lonesome Pine." The singing was always bad, and the worst and loudest of it was Trampy's.

* * *

In his sophomore year, he sang "Annie Laurie" at the glee club tryout. His name was not posted among the successful applicants.

In his junior year, he selected "Punchinello." The director remembered him. "Keep your voice low," he suggested. "And never use all your breath. Ready?" If this ten-word voice lesson had any effect, it was unnoticed and Trampy scanned the bulletin board in vain.

In his senior year, the director whacked him on the back like an old friend. Perhaps his effusiveness arose from knowledge that in just a few minutes this ordeal would be forever ended. The boys on the club listened respectfully while he sang "Deep River," applauded, even went through the formality of voting afterward. Two, giving their emotions a bit of a run, voted yes, but thirteen voted no.

Nobody can know what Tramalpa thought of all this, but one may surmise a part of the story from his actions. Early in November he rounded up two others, a sophomore named Archibald and one Perkins, a senior who sang a fishduck tenor. Both of these gentlemen had tried for the glee club, failed, and were ripe for rebellion. As Trampy himself sang baritone, he had three quarters of a male quartet. At that point he was stopped; but eventually, reaching beyond college circles, he enlisted the village telegraph operator, Buss Everett, who had a pitch pipe and a bass voice.

In some sound-proofed rendezvous, these four outcasts met from time to time and sang, unmolested and uninhibited. One might imagine them keeping time with their toes, exploring the heights—or depths—of harmony in search of one more barbershop nobler than the last. But it would be only imagination, for there was no audience. Two or three of the glee club members knew of Tramalpa's quartet, and applauded the idea. "Good old Trampy," they said. "Nobody can say he doesn't try."

* * *

In Walnut Grove, town and gown were good companions. Villagers and students liked each other. Each Christmas Eve the glee club went about the town, singing carols before the homes of "shut-ins" designated by the minister. It was traditional; the singers and the listeners looked forward to it annually.

It was December twenty-second, and Professor Mining, in the chapel, was saying: "Let's run through this one again, boys," when the first snowflake fell. It came at a sharp angle with a northwest wind behind it. At eight-thirty, when rehearsal ended, the boys, leaving the building, turned up their coat collars and lowered their heads, with snow already drifted ankle deep. At midnight, the town marshal decided not to make his rounds.

Snow comes like that in Walnut Grove. December twenty-third was a gray blur as the storm swirled over fences and blocked roads. That afternoon they plowed the main street, and the wind screamed with delight and filled it up again. At noon on December twenty-fourth, Professor Mining decided: "No carols," and telephoned his boys. At five o'clock, Tramalpa heard about the decision and went out on the front porch to take a look.

The wind had stopped, a few last flakes spiraled down in the light from the doorway. The yard was heaped and piled with whiteness, and he started back. "Still," he remembered, "they'll be wanting their carols." He climbed the handiest snowdrift, tested the footing, found the snow packed hard by the wind. It wasn't impossible; he'd been out in worse

He came back indoors and telephoned the pastor for a list of "shut-ins." "But I thought the glee club had given up the idea," said the minister. Trampy replied that the weather seemed to have cleared off. "And how is the glee club this year?" continued the voice. The glee club, Trampy told him, had maintained its usual high standards. He copied down the names which the minister gave him, and thanked him for the information.

* * *

It was seven-thirty when the quartet finally arrived at Grandma Hoyt's. The going was bad, but not impossible. The telegrapher tootled his pitchpipe, Tramalpa raised his hands, the four leaned toward each other and sang.

Hark! The herald angels sing,
Glory to the new-born King.

Voices are strange phenomena. Four good solo voices may not do at all in harmony. It's something about the overtones. And four voices, individually bad, can cover up each other's faults and produce a result with a surprise in it.

Joyful, all ye nations, rise,
Join the triumph of the skies.

Porch lights came on around the neighborhood. Faces were silhouetted at windows. Grandma Hoyt had a window opened and she called out: "Who be ye?" The answer included the name of Ludd. "Might 'v known it," she remarked.

They put their heads closer together, lowered their voices and sang "Silent Night," their breath rising white about them, the neighborhood quiet to hear. Perhaps these were outdoor voices. Perhaps one's appreciations are keener on Christmas Eve. But there was beauty there.

Grandma Hoyt's window flew open again. "Boys, you get better every year. Come in and have some doughnuts."

It was ten o'clock when they sang their last carol at the last house on their list. Professor Mining might have shaken his head over their musical sins that evening, but villagers who had heard the glee club in the past liked Tramalpa's quartet better. The glee club, they said, lacked the quartet's brilliance. This possibly meant that they lacked a fishduck tenor and a barbed-wire baritone. Then, too, the glee club may have lacked something that Trampy had in his heart.

* * *

The public memory is unreliable. From the foregoing, it is clear that Tramalpa Ludd had no singing voice at all. But the legend has grown up to the contrary. In Walnut Grove today, the old ladies will tell you that all the Ludds could sing, and that Tramalpa had the sweetest voice of all.

JOHN F. HAYES

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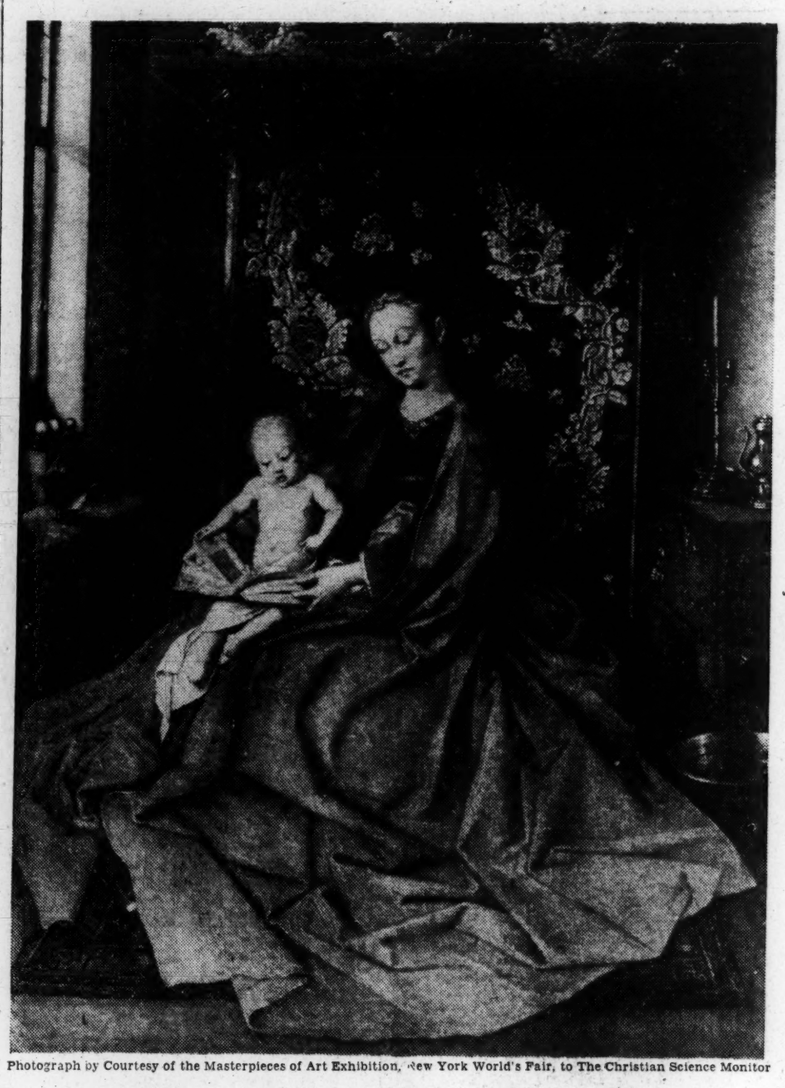

Photograph by Courtesy of the Masterpieces of Art Exhibition, New York World's Fair, to The Christian Science Monitor

"VIRGIN AND CHILD": *A Painting by Jan Van Eyck*

IN A SENSE, all paintings portraying the Virgin and Child belong to Christmas. All serve to remind us of the beautiful story of the birth of the child Jesus, which typifies spiritually the coming of the Christ idea to human consciousness. Throughout the whole year, we study and love these Madonna paintings; but perhaps always, at Christmas time, they take on an added poignancy and significance. And so does this lovely conception by Jan Van Eyck, greatest of the fifteenth century Flemish masters and founder of the School of Bruges.

He painted it in the year 1433 and into it he poured all his religious reverence and love. When he lived, men of skill could best express their religious fervor by such acts as the painting of pictures. And the warmth of their sincerity was exemplified by the beauty of line, by the richness of color, by the grace and nobility of the picture itself. These qualities are, to a generous degree, found in this painting by Van Eyck; for he had more noble gifts than had many to bring to his devout task.

This Virgin and Child, which has been called "the Ince Hall Madonna" because it was long in the collection of the Blundell family of Ince Hall, Lancashire, England, was painted on wood and its size is miniature, only seven and a half by nine and a half inches. Yet what loveliness is here compressed into small compass! The Virgin's robe is of deep red velvet over an equally rich blue of tunic; and behind her, acting as her frame, is the canopy of olive green with a narrow red fringe, embossed heavily with patterns of gold. The picture was lent recently by the National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia, to the New York World's Fair.

Mother in Tyre

(Mark 7:24-30)

Did you, O Tyrian mother, in new-found faith,
For one moment hear—not clearly as sweet Mary heard—
But as from some faint remembered legend,
The angel Gabriel's promise that the Son
Should come, the Son who should bring peace on earth?
And when you asked of him, asked for your child,
Your troubled little one, peace that should still
The fierce tempestuousness, and he delayed,
Testing your faith perhaps, saying it were
Not meet for him to waste the children's bread—
Did his gentle eyes then wake in your heart
More urgent importunance in asking?
He listened as you told him how the household pets,
The children's little dogs under the table,
Received of the children's crumbs—and you said:
Yes, Lord, so wilt thou have mercy?

And will it not be so, when mournful waves
Of hate crash, turbulent, against the sad world,
That faith, seeking God, at last shall see the Son, and peace,
As you, O Tyrian mother, returning
To your house, content with love, found your child,
Your little one, now quieted, in peace?

NELLIE B. MACE.

Through a Christmas Card Landscape

WE WERE OFF. It was a long way, a winding way through town and countryside. The Christian markets were still open, but their stalls were nearly empty of dolls, toy furniture, engines, dappled horses, woolly lambs, colored balls, tinsel, gilded cones, candies, fruits, and nuts. Folk hurrying home had their arms full of parcels. Every cluster of houses, no matter how large or small, had its *Christbaum*, a tall evergreen tree standing in the open, its graceful branches decorated and ready to light at dusk, a star on its highest tip.

Each person we saw appeared engrossed with Christmas. A woman was busy setting a row of white candles in her front window. A man pulled a cart heaped with red-berried holly. Mistletoe in a great bunch swung on the back of a broad-shouldered youth in soldier uniform. A girl with Gretchen plaits herded geese through a roadside gate, hampered by a basket of bright apples in one hand and a basket of hazelnuts in the other. Axe in his belt, a handsome brown-bearded giant strode forward carrying a hemlock on his shoulder, whistling *"Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht."*

Warmly dressed, we opened the car windows. Crisp and cool the December air blew in. Up and up wound the way into a place of pointed firs. Snow had fallen. We saw the tracks of deer, and then a deer. These were the scenes of the old German Christmas cards—this the same little red-breasted bird balancing serenely on a twig, these the houses, the villages, the people. "He is almighty and strong who at Christmas was born," sang a farmer unharnessing his team in a barnyard shed.

On and on we went. My heart sang. I was happy—happy to have Marie, happy to be traveling through a German Christmas-card landscape to Christmas in a German home. A bunny scuttled across a field. We saw a little boy with red cap and red mittens. Smoke rose from house chimneys. — From "Reaching for the Stars," by NORA WALN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

One Quiet Christmas in the Country

IF WE WERE to use one word in describing Christmas at the little house on a Berkshire hilltop, it would be "quietness." Perhaps we feel this quality most because we have not always had such a quiet Christmas. Time was when Christmas meant shopping and gay confusion, city streets filled with lighted trees, candles in the windows, carol singers. For we were born to an urban Christmas with its spirit of community joy and giving. A country Christmas still is somewhat new to us.

And we find its greatest charm is quietness. Peace and beauty shine from deep blue skies, and we see in keen clarity the same sharp stars that shone on the Three Wise Men traveling across the sands.

No travelers pass the little house on Christmas Eve. We wonder sometimes if anyone sees the red candle twinkling in our window. No matter—it pleases us to place it there at dusk on December twenty-fourth, as we remember legends of the child Jesus wandering weary, cold and spent, until he sees a gleaming, flickering flame.

Actually, of course, there is a certain amount of bustle on Christmas Eve in the little house. There are packages which the postman brings, piled on the piano and under the beds. Each year it becomes more difficult to keep Peter, now five, from wanting to open them all. There is a little evergreen tree in the shed, waiting too. The Poet and Peter went up the hill for it on a crisp bright day, chopped it and brought it home. The Poet has brought in sheafs and garlands of hemlock and ground pine for vases and wreaths. A spray of them, tied with red ribbon, is fastened between the white curtain and the pane of the new blue door. More sprays are grouped about the red candle on the window sill.

The three small rooms are scrubbed to sweetness on the morning of Christmas Eve. In late afternoon Peter is bathed and dressed for bed. We have a simple supper, and sit beside the stove, its wood fire crackling in warmth and cheer, to read "The Night Before Christmas," and tell the Christmas story, and repeat our favorite Christmas poem, "Christmas Morning," by Elizabeth Madox Roberts, in which "If Bethlehem were here today," a child would go to the barn and "hear a gentle kind of talk" among the animals and see "a lady in the manger hay."

"And mother held my hand and smiled—
I mean the lady would—and she
Would take the woolly blankets off
Her little boy so I could see."

The tender lines make this mother feel close to Mary. Her own little boy's big brown eyes are drooping now in sleep, despite his excitement. We tuck him snugly in his cot, and his last waking words are about the red sock hung upon the doorknob.

The little house is calm with bright content when, at last, the little boy sleeps. We fill the red sock then with nuts and raisins, small tin cars and balls, a gayly striped wooden trumpet.

The Poet comes in with the tree and sets it in a wooden box, filled with stones, upon the sewing machine. Tissue paper swathes the box; the Poet trims the tree with our modest collection of colored balls, gathered through these seven years. We remember the boxful of them we left in another Poet's house in Vermont, after spending our first Christmas together there. This year we add a new little box of balls. They seem especially suitable to the small tree in the small house.

Packages are heaped beneath the tree, packages from home, so many states away tonight. We think of the noisy fun the family is having now—callers, telephone ringing, a midnight snack. Somehow, now, we prefer our way, though we were a bit lonely those first few years.

Toys are unwrapped. A train, blocks, a blackboard. The Poet has, on this one night each year, a cherished hour of boyish play. He winds the train, to see that it runs properly. He builds a high tower of red blocks. And he draws upon the blackboard a panorama of the little house, complete with hills, trees, and kitty in the dooryard.

It is a homely scene, but beautiful to us. The teakettle sings. Kitty drowses on the braided rug. Our boy sleeps as deeply as children have slept through all the ages. The baubled tree shimmers in the lamplight, and is fragrant in the warm room.

We cut the fruit cake sent from home and have a party for two, open a box of candy and peel an orange. The Poet steps outside to "look at the weather," as is his nightly custom. Snow is falling, he reports. Thick and silent, it is coming down. This Christmas Eve is still and vast with promise of a new day, in which all men will share the love so deep within our hearts and home.

EDRIE VAN DORE

His Gifts

He will give a "crown of life"
With hours of glistening gold,
And moments filled with jeweled thoughts,
With hidden dreams untold.
He will give a crown of love—
All a heart can hold.

FRANCES M. PRAY

Christmas Morn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PROPHET ISAIAH, through his spiritually illumined sense, prophesied the coming of the Messiah or divine messenger who would save and redeem mankind. He wrote (Isaiah 9:6), "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, . . . The Prince of Peace." Centuries later, at the birth of the child Jesus, angels echoed the same refrain when they sang (Luke 2:14), "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

The Christ, Truth, which Jesus of Nazareth taught and practiced, has extended far beyond the scene of his birth to the uttermost parts of the earth, and will finally establish peace and good will among men. The custom of worshiping the man Jesus as God, instead of acknowledging and obeying the Christ, Truth, which he taught and demonstrated, has tended to obscure for many the spiritual meaning of the eternal Christ as "Wonderful, Counsellor, . . . The Prince of Peace."

In spite of the fact that Christianity has been known to the world for many ages, war has not yet been eliminated from human experience. The revelation of Christian Science, the Science of Christianity, has again brought to the world that which, when understood and demonstrated, will end all wars and overcome sickness, sin, and death, because it unfolds the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

In a poem entitled "Christmas Morn" (Poems, p. 29) Mary Baker Eddy writes:

"Thou gentle beam of living Love,
And deathless Life!
Truth infinite,—so far above
All mortal strife,

"Or cruel creed, or earth-born taint:
Fill us today
With all thou art—be thou our saint,
Our stay, alway."

Throughout the ages, those who have opposed Christian teachings have criticized Christianity because it has never succeeded in establishing peace among men. As men gain a higher concept of Christ, Truth, and earnestly strive to live it, world conditions will improve. When Christ, the spiritual idea of sonship with the Father, is accepted in human consciousness, spiritual regeneration inevitably follows. And so, at this Christmas season and throughout the year, the humble effort to learn more of the Christ and to demonstrate this understanding in thought and daily living will keep in our hearts a perpetual Christmastide.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 262), "Christmas to me is the reminder of God's great gift,—His spiritual idea, man and the universe,—a gift which so transcends mortal, material, sensual giving that the merriment, mad ambition, rivalry, and ritual of our common Christmas seem a human mockery in mimicry of the real worship in commemoration of Christ's coming."

Lest this should seem too high an ideal to put into practice during the many demands of this season, let us hasten to remember that the world's greatest need is for the Christ, and that, when we put this first in our thinking, we eliminate much that is unessential; and we still have time for all the loving attentions that meet the human need. We can prepare a place in our consciousness for the Christ by ridding our thought of all that is unlike the spirit of Christ—the old grudges, self-pity, self-will, and pride in material possessions. We can humbly learn more gracious and kindly ways, show forth unselfed love, humility, compassion, toleration; and the expression of these spiritual qualities will uplift thought to understand and to prove that the healing Christ is ever present.

For ages the world has observed the birthday of Jesus, and yet today it seems in even greater need of the true knowledge of Christ, which alone will end all warfare and will overcome sickness, sin, and death. Enslaved by material beliefs of poverty, discord, unemployment, and other evils, the world needs the healing and regeneration which only the knowledge of Christ, Truth, can bring. Prophesying the coming of the Messiah, Isaiah wrote (Isaiah 11:2), "And the spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord."

There are peace and health and joy for everyone who desires the true understanding of the Christ. Those who strive for this understanding gain renewed hope and courage, and increasing confidence in the ever-presence of divine Love. The textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, teaches us how to obtain this spiritual understanding; it unlocks the treasures of the Bible, and reveals the spiritual meaning of its inspired promises. These promises can be fulfilled in the experience of each one who humbly learns to understand and obey the divine requirements.

Distant Carols

IT WAS CHRISTMAS MORNING, and Roland lay sleeping quietly in his bed, until suddenly the soft strains of a distant band roused him gently from his slumber. Snow had fallen during the night, laying a beautiful carpet over the sordid streets of Norby, until they looked like the pavements of Paradise. Softly had the angels of winter draped the ugly roofs and streets and roads of Norby with their exquisite but evanescent grace. It threw up, on the ceiling of the bedroom, where Roland lay sleeping, a bright and encouraging luminance. It seemed as if spring had already come to this bare, grim, unfriendly town of the North. And Roland stirred uneasily in his sleep and opened his eyes to gaze on the bright ceiling and to hear, far and faint, the muffled accents of the band—a band of brass and string.

He had scarcely heard the word "Christmas," and he had certainly never heard the word "Romance." And yet, all that Christmas can hold of Romance, Roland absorbed from these distant carols. The genial strains of drum and violin and cornet stole comfortingly through the frosted panes, insinuating their message of universal love and inextinguishable hope. . . . Roland crept out of bed and stood close to the panes, listening to these sweet and mystic chords, while observing with fascinated interest the delicate tracery of frosted moisture on the inside of the glass, which presented exquisite fronds spreading fanwise over the surface of the window, forming a fairy garden of unimagined blossoms.—RUSSELL GREEN, in "Wilderness Blossoms." (London: Nelson.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1939

Old Boston Perpetuates the Christmas of Dickens

F. Wenderoth Saunders

Boston Scenes That Smack of London

Much of the charm which Boston holds for Londoners can be traced to the older dwellings and the streets downtown which progress and today's streamlining have passed by. Many of the landmarks such as are literally out of the pages of Dickens and remain the same architecturally—the fronts of the houses and the chimneypots—as when Dickens first came to the United States and found warm welcome in this city. His old Parker House is no more—beyond the fireplace and records of his tenancy in the new hostelry of the same name.

But there are bits of Boston—down in the market district, the old buildings around India and State Streets and McKinley Square, just beyond the Custom House, streets in the West End, which are practically unchanged since Dickens first saw the city. Somehow at this season of the year their Old World solidarity and uncompromising stand against modern changes bring Dickens to one's thought and make more real the characters and setting of his "Christmas Carol."

The district around Batterymarch Street can produce "counting houses" which go further back than the one where Bob Cratchit's pen scratched and old Scrooge was to learn something of the atmosphere of Christmas.

Holiday Cheer Gleams From Lighted Towns

Communities in Boston area become rivals for chief honors in artistic displays.

By Don McCammond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Holiday sightseers may regret that rasping runners and melodious bells no longer echo on the winter air, but there is compensation in diminishing distances as modern conveyances bring closer the festive brilliance of homes and communities in and around Boston.

Since an evening nearly 50 years ago when the Rev Alfred D. K. Shurtleff put a lighted candle in the window of his home on Beacon Hill, illumination as a Christmas decoration has passed from merely a matter of private display to a subject of community pride. All the legends of Christmas, with their colorful figures are utilized by homeowners, towns, and cities. Lord Grey's doleful warning in the closing days of 1914, "Keep a lamp in your window, it may be the last of our day," is refuted, nearly forgotten.

From South Shore to North Shore, main highways lead the motorist to the chief displays of cities and towns around Boston. Excursions into residential areas bring private lighting into review. Nearly al communities have a public Christmas tree, ablaze with lights; nearly all homes at least one candle steadily aglow.

Competitions in Artistry

Travelers admire the nightly iridescence of the Granite Trust Building in Quincy, the illuminated Christmas trees on Hancock Street which on Christmas Eve will be the only light for the bands of carolers as they wind through the street. Prizes offered for the best-lit doorways on the road to Howe's Neck have stirred home competition and provided a greater brilliance for the motorist.

Norwood is a leading contender for the place of honor in holiday displays, with much of its lighting celebration the work of high school students. Candles eight to 12 feet high have been posted around the huge Christmas tree agleam in the square. Arches over crosswalks are festooned with laurel greenery and holiday greetings: in front of the tree is shelter and manager, with lifesize figures of camels and wisemen under a spotlight. Streamers cross the main thoroughfare. Tilton bells in the tower of the Municipal Building will ring out the carols Sunday evening.

Wellesley's two Christmas figures, outlined in electric lights atop town buildings, greet the traveler as he enters Washington Street. Christmas trees have been set up in the Square and in Wellesley Hills, light poles decorated with red and green, and church steeples illuminated. Store windows have been devoted liberally to holiday display, with a scene from a Dickens' story attracting attention.

Chimes and Caroling

All the Newtons are in seasonal array, with the Corner and other sections draped with red and green lights, twined with evergreen. There are Christmas trees, of course, and on Route 128, traffic passes a grove of trees which have apparently sprouted early, and under holiday influence brought out pale blue lights.

From Newton to Belmont, which with many another town has candlelighted its public buildings and installed new chimes in one of the Center churches for carols on Christmas Eve, to Lexington and Arlington homes are brightly lighted. Red and green lights are strung on both sides of the main highway through the business sections of both Arlington and Lexington. An electrically-lighted star and wreath shine over the town from Arlington's fire station tower.

Arlington amplifies from one of the public buildings the carol singing of school glee clubs each evening. Lexington's traditional carol pilgrimage through the Town is expected to take place again this year.

Sleigh and Reindeer

Concord Reformatory, at the end of the Turnpike, has spotlighted sleigh and reindeer, and outlined buildings and flag poles in Christmas lights.

From lawn to ridgepole, homes in Winchester and Medford have been decorated with lights and laurel. Local clubs sponsor caroling at the lighted Christmas tree in Winchester Sunday night.

In Boston, the celebration is planned on traditional schedule, culminating in the nationally-known custom of caroling on Beacon Hill. The Tree on the Common—80 feet high, made up of 700 smaller trees, illuminated at night by 1,200 colored lights and set up each year since 1912—will be lighted by the Mayor at 5 o'clock tonight. Christmas music will be played from Parkman Bandstand during the evening. Christmas tableaus and Christmas songs of Finland and Estonia will also be features tonight.

And once more candles are lighted in Louisburg Square, and in Cedar and Chestnut, Pinckney and Mount Vernon Streets. The old charm, the peaceful atmosphere which has for centuries nearly crystallized at this time each year, still prevails as the whir of rubbered tires on hard-surfaced highways is forgotten and families and communities gather to sing the songs of their ancestors.

Hiking Halted By Peril Of Hunter's Guns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—While many private citizens are thinking that something must be done to put an end to the alarming record of casualties in connection with the present hunting season in New Hampshire, the Carroll County Independent of Conway has taken the lead of the movement by declaring editorially that "Carroll County will need only one or two more hunting accidents such as have taken place in the last few days to make people demand more stringent regulations governing deer hunting."

The danger of wild shots from hunters has become so acute that many nature lovers fear to hike in the woods, even their own, during the hunting season.

"A flash of movement in the brush or a bit of noise is an invitation for them to shoot," declares the Carroll County paper.

During the present open season in New Hampshire, approximately a dozen serious accidents have taken place. Many property owners have posted their land against hunting, but a number of cases of disregard for such signs have been reported.

While the State Fish and Game Department is receiving revenue from hunting licenses, which many owners apparently believe gives them the right to trespass anywhere although State laws expressly prohibit trespassing, many persons who would like to use the fall and early winter months for hiking are driven from doing so by the record of shooting accidents.

It is pointed out that carelessness may cause these accidents, but that some hunters are showing indications of poor sportsmanship by using the headlights of their automobiles on woodland roads to attract and blind deer so that they may be shot.

Some action against this misuse of the woods is believed here to be likely to develop. Private property owners may take it into their own hands, post their land, and appeal for prosecution of trespassers, in the hope that property rights may be recognized.

Blaze Destroys Mount Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE WEIRS, N. H., Dec. 23—The veteran side-wheeler Mount Washington, which for 70 years has displayed the beauties of Lake Winnepesaukee to sightseers, ended her career last night in the legendary Norse manner—with a spectacular blaze, the glow of which could be seen easily at Laconia, seven miles away.

A fire which started under the stove in the Boston & Maine station, according to Fire Chief Arthur Spring, spread under the boardwalk to the steamer dock before bursting out.

In addition to the steamer, the fuel tanks of which exploded with a roar soon after the flames reached her, the fire levelled the railroad station and destroyed a seaplane owned by Thomas E. P. Rice of Boston, wartime aviator, who charters it to summer visitors in the season.

The Mount Washington, originally operated by the railroad, was sold several years ago to Leander Lavellee and George and James Carroll of Laconia.

The Boston & Maine announced that railroad service to The Weirs will be restored today and a baggage car will serve as a station temporarily.

Driscoll on Pardon Board

Governor Saltonstall has appointed Edgar J. Driscoll, Boston investment banker, a member of the Special Commission Investigating Pardons and Paroles. He was named yesterday to succeed Felix Forte who left the post to become a Justice of the Superior Court.

Aiken Pleads At Charleston For Home Rule

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 23 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont said here last night he believed in the leadership of the Federal Government in the solution of social and economic problems, but that there were some things a central government should not do.

The Governor, addressing the 120th annual banquet of the New England Society of Charleston, said a central government should not "attempt to take from the States without their consent resources upon which that State depends to be self-supporting."

"It should not attempt," he continued, "to force ideas and practices originating in one section of the country upon the people of another section wholly unsuited to receive and adopt them.

"It should not attempt to dictate for thinly disguised political reasons the selection of State employees and to make those employees answerable solely to Washington rather than to the people of that State, under threat of withholding properly allocable Federal grants.

"It should not dictate to the people of any State how purely local activities should be handled.

"It should not attempt by any means to centralize all power, all control over resources—natural, industrial and human—in Washington and in the White House."

Children Sang on Air And Didn't Know It

STURBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 23 (AP)—Seventy-five children of grades three and four of Snellville District School were on the air, coast to coast, yesterday afternoon for half an hour singing Christmas carols and didn't know it.

The children were kept ignorant of the microphone behind their Christmas tree until the program ended. Officials of WBZ-WBZA, which fed the program to NBC-Blue Network wanted to insure naturalness and said afterward "it worked," superbly.

The radio station sought a typical New England red schoolhouse and a typical "sing."

Nippy Winds Speed Last-Minute Shoppers

Bright sunshine added to the gaiety of shopping crowds today, still jamming downtown Boston for last-minute purchases, and distinctly nippy northwest winds speeded their steps between stores.

Youngsters, hoping for snow just in time for Christmas, made the most of clear ice for skating in this first of nine vacation days.

Snow lies over many parts of the country—in some places four feet deep already. It fell yesterday on both Pacific and Atlantic coasts and almost everywhere it was cold, with freezing temperatures even in Alabama and Georgia and light frosts as far south as Tampa, Fla.

Snow was forecast for the week end in most sections of the northern United States and Canada. Motor traffic was hampered by drifting snow and by icy road surfaces in many sections, but train service—and the handling of tons of Christmas mail—was not noticeably delayed.

In the South the forecasts were for fair and mild in Virginia, snow or rain in the Carolinas, cloudy in Kentucky with snow in sight.

In the East it was freezing in Maryland and snow was expected, much snow was forecast for New York State, slightly milder weather for Massachusetts, general snow in Pennsylvania with icy highways, and snow on already deep drifts in West Virginia.

The midwest expected clear and cold weather from Indiana to Nebraska, with light rain or snow further west.

In the far west snow was forecast in the north and rain in the south.

The Boston Weather Bureau's morning forecast for Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut was: Fair and continued cold today; increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer tomorrow, followed by snow or rain at night.

For New Hampshire the forecast was: Partly cloudy; increasing cloudiness tomorrow; not much change in temperature. For Maine: Fair, slightly colder on the coast; increasing cloudiness tomorrow.

N. E. Cranberries And Apples Jump

By the Associated Press

The commercial apple crop in New England increased 60 per cent and the Massachusetts cranberry crop 43 per cent this year, compared with the 1938 production, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported today.

The potato crop in the New England area was slightly lower than last year, decreasing about 5 per cent in Maine, the principal producing district.

The Massachusetts cranberry crop was estimated at 465,000 barrels, compared with 325,000 a year ago and 407,800, the 10-year average, 1928-1937.

Apply production in the six states was estimated at 6,300,000 bushels, compared with 3,927,000 in 1938 and 5,582,000, the 10-year average.

When Winter Begins In a Bed of Pansies

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Dec. 23 (AP)—Thomas P. Hanford wonders if his calendar is right, or whether the weatherman is calling the seasons wrong.

He reported that as winter began he found a bed of pansies, "some as big as half dollars," blooming in his dooryard.

Judge Burke's Resignation Is Held Possible

Evidence as attorney in lower court case is declared in violation of Supreme Court rule.

Judge Frank J. Burke's resignation as Special Justice of the Municipal Court is a possibility, it is said today, as a result of evidence purporting to reveal his alleged participation as an attorney in a lower court case.

A probe has been conducted into Judge Burke's conduct by Chief Justice F. Delano Putnam, and in consequence it has been alleged that Judge Burke appeared as an attorney in a lottery case, in violation of a Supreme Court rule, and that he secured reduction of a $500 fine to $75. This evidence is now before the Boston Bar Association and the District Attorney's office.

Judge Burke is said to have stated in his own defense that it was a law associate and not himself who appeared as attorney for a defendant who was up as a lottery promoter. The case was one which came up as the result of the failure of the lottery promoter to pay off in a numbers pool racket.

Resignation of Judge Burke may be in Governor Saltonstall's hands after the holiday, it was learned.

A charge that the District Attorney's office collected campaign funds from members of the staff was also aired yesterday. Michael F. Hourihan, former Assistant District Attorney, who was discharged several days ago by District Attorney William J. Foley, stated that he was discharged for failure to contribute to campaign funds. Mr. Hourihan denied that he was discharged in connection with the lottery case in which he was the prosecuting officer.

The Hourihan charge brought forth a statement from the Boston Bar Association that campaign fund collection charges had been aired months ago by the Bar Association and that the District Attorney's office had been absolved.

Black Diamond Lines Charter Foreign Craft

Log of the Port of Boston

Though its regular services from North Atlantic ports, including Boston, were disrupted by the Neutrality Act which forbids American flag vessels from entering the comoat zones, the Black Diamond Lines, Inc., have chartered several vessels flying the flags of other nations, the they may carry on "business as usual." It is expected that regular fortnightly sailings will be made from Boston.

First sailing from Boston will be the Italian flag steamer San Leonardo, leaving this week-end, to be followed by the Yugoslavian steamer Neti Jan. 15. From New York, the present schedule is Lynghaug, Dec. 27; San Leonardo, Dec. 30; Vignes, Jan. 5; Helvig, Jan. 9; Santa Maria, Jan. 13, and Neti, Jan. 20.

* * *

Waldo T. McLaughlin, now in his 51st year of business as a customs broker and freight forwarder, has served the port of Boston in that capacity longer than any other person now in that business at this port. He is the sole member of the firm of McLaughlin & Freeman. A native of Hermon, Maine, he started work in the customs brokerage business Dec. 1, 1889, at 3 India Street, a site now occupied by the Board of Trade building. At that time, Levered Saltonstall, grandfather of the present Governor, was Collector of Customs at Boston.

* * *

In appreciation of his able assistance and co-operation with port of Boston business, Clement A. Norton, Superintendent of Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, recently elected to the Boston school committee, will be tendered a testimonial luncheon Jan. 11, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce dining rooms. John N. Levins, District Manager of the American Hawaiian Steamship Co., is Chairman on arrangements.

Lost Are Found At Filene Store

The 28 loudspeakers of the Filene store system are being used for the second Christmas to reunite scattered families and to bring separated friends together.

Lost children who confide their troubles to any store employee, hear in a few moments a stentorian voice from the speakers in the vicinity, telling their parents just where to find them. A voice echoing through the whole store, tells Miss Jones that her friend Miss Smith is still waiting for her by the glove counter—or informs Jack Spratt that his wife is expecting him at the perfume department.

Between whiles the system, which uses more than 8,000 feet of connecting wire, dispenses music played by the store band, or provided by recordings.

Tonight Lincoln Filene will take a microphone in the central studio to say a few words of Christmas greeting to all his employees.

About the only thing the system will not do is lead a stray dog to his owner. Such a confused pup might hear his master's voice—as in the famous trademark—but he would notice that it came from all over the building at once, which would not ease his problem much.

Payroll Jump In Mills of R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley payrolls for the first 11 months, ending Nov. 30, this year ran almost $3,500,000 higher than for the corresponding period last year, according to monthly report made to the members of the Pawtucket Business Men's Association and Chamber of Commerce.

The payroll for November alone showed an increase of $418,000 over the similar period in 1938.

General improvement in the textile industry was greatly responsible for the increase, the report stated.

Thursday Peak Day at Post Office

While Post Office deliveries continued to be high today, Thursday was the peak day for the Post Office, Postmaster Tague's office said. On Thursday, which was the day when windows were thronged with outward bound mailers, the Post Office handled more than 15,500,000 pieces of mail. Yesterday the total was 14,750,000 pieces.

The deadline for mailing, even to local points, for reception before Christmas, was, of course, past. Postmaster Tague said that all mail received before noon yesterday would be delivered before the holiday.

Igloo of Ice Shown

A Christmas display in igloo form made from crystal clear ice with vari-colored lights shining through has been erected for the Viking Inn at Marblehead. This igloo, erected yesterday, is a duplicate of one now illuminated on the property of the Lloyd Ice Company on Tremont St., Melrose.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight; increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer Sunday, followed by snow or rain at night. Moderate fresh northwest winds diminishing Sunday.

Maine: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday; increasing cloudiness, followed by snow. Not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Sunday, not so cold Sunday. Rain or snow Sunday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	26	Minneapolis	14	14
Chicago	34	23	New Orleans	67	59
Denver	19	21	New York	31	26
Helena	16	24	Norfolk	33	26
Kansas City	32	22	Philadelphia	30	32
Los Angeles	53	51	St. Louis	32	17
Miami	48	48	San Francisco	37	52
			Washington	32	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 23.
B—Minimum, Dec. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:52 p. m., height 8.4 feet.
Sunday, 9:08 a. m., height 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 9:41 p. m., height 8.7 feet.
Monday, 9:54 a. m., height 10.4 feet.
Monday, 10:28 p. m., height 9.0 feet.
Tuesday, 10:41 a. m., height 10.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 4:45, Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 4:45, Sunday.
Light all vehicles by 4:46, Monday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Fast and Furious." 4:05, 7:05, 10. Also "Television Spy," with William Henry and Judith Barrett. 2, 5:40, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Also "U-Boat 29" with Conrad Veidt. 2, 5, 8.

Exeter—
"Sued for Libel," with Kent Taylor and Linda Hayes. 2:10, 5:05, 8. Also "Streets of New York," with Jackie Cooper. 3:25, 6:20, 9:20. Tomorrow: "Meet Dr. Christian," with Jean Hersholt. Also "First Love," with Deanna Durbin.

Fine Arts—
Ten Mickey Mouse cartoons. Continuous from 1-11. Monday: "With a Smile." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. Also "Mickey's Beach Picnic." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Robert Taylor and Greer Garson in "Remember?" Fenway: 2:05 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Nick Carter, Master Detective," with Walter Pidgeon and Rita Johnson. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:45, 8:55. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:40 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Destry Rides Again," featuring Charles Winninger and Mischa Auer. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Laugh It Off," featuring Johnny Downs, Constance Moore and Edgar Kennedy. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. Monday: "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 2:50, 5:05, 7:25, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"Gulliver's Travels." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Our Neighbors the Carters," with Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Normandie—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. Also "Blackmail," with Edward G. Robinson.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Heroes in Blue," with Dick Purcell. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 6:45, 10:10. Also "Crashing Thru," with Renfrew of the Mounted. 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 7:30. Stage: Henry Youngman, The Smarties, Smiles & Smiles, 4 Arleys and 3 Whirlwinds. 1:15, 5, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinees 1:30; evening 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m. and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performance only.)

Scollay and Modern—
"Rulers of the Sea," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Also "On Dress Parade," featuring the "Dead End Kids." Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40.

South Station Theater—
"Father Hubbard's Alaska Adventure." "Pete Smith Gives Tips on How to Carve Your Turkey," "Beautiful Switzerland," "Championship Ice Hockey," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Mad About Music," with Deanna Durbin and Herbert Marshall. Also "Youth Takes a Fling," with Joel McCrea. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Gunga Din," with Cary Grant and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye.

Trans-Lux—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," starring Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Pride of the Blue Grass," with Edith Fellows. 9:30 a. m., 12, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

University—
Gary Cooper and Andrea Leeds in "The Real Glory." 3, 6:30, 9:50. Also "On Your Toes," with Zorina and Eddie Albert. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also Jackie Cooper in "Two Bright Boys." 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Disputed Passage," with Dorothy Lamour and Akim Tamiroff. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Also "First Love," with Deanna Durbin. 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:25.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone. Also "Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets—Handel's "Messiah" (Christmas selections) presented by a chorus of 60 voices. William E. Zeuch, organist and director. Open to the public without charge. 4:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by Margaret Kurkjian, pianist; Phillip Kaplan, flutist, and Lee Litwin, accompanist. 3.

Radio—Page 13

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

"The Sad Mechanic Exercise"

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Some time ago a near neighbor, presumably a schoolboy or schoolgirl, began to practice the piano for an hour every day before breakfast. This enabled quite a lot of listeners to follow with interest the little pianist's progress or, as the more critical might have thought, the pianist's little progress.

It was soon evident that the clock officiated as the master of ceremonies. Finger exercises started punctually at 6:45; the stroke of 7 gave the signal for scales; at 7:15 waves of arpeggios began to roll up and down the keyboard; finally came a bad quarter of an hour of octaves, which made some of us look at the clock quite as often and anxiously as our invisible performer. It was the early octave which caught out the pianist.

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Later in the day the clock played an equally important part in a Haydn sonata, since it supplied the only time there was—one soon called it the "Clock" Sonata. Exactly in the order described, this routine was followed faithfully for many weeks.

At first one took the technical practice to be a sort of early morning sacrifice to composers of piano music in general and Haydn in particular. True it was difficult, if not impossible, to detect any musical relation between these fixed, mechanical successions of notes and Haydn or any other composer. This conviction, by the way, was obviously shared by our little pianist to whom one would have liked to introduce Debussy's "Doctor Gradus ad Parnassum" and Stravinsky's "Les cinq doigts."

Then, by one of those coincidences familiar to every reviewer, there arrived a copy of Tobias Matthay's "Piano Fallacies of Today" (London: Oxford University Press. 3s. 6d.; New York: Oxford, $1.25). Glancing through the chapter headings one's eye caught "The Scale Specter," with the sub-title "An Examination Crime." Instantly scales fell from one's ears, if one may put it that way. The mystery overhanging the breakfast table for so long was solved. To adopt the melodramatic style of the headings: our little friend was hunted daily by a "specter" and about to become the victim of "an examination crime."

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Having breakfasted on finger exercises, scales, arpeggios, and octaves for weeks, one had a special interest in Mr. Matthay's view of them, particularly their "criminal" aspect. As one expected, he does not mince matters. He denounces "the insensate and musically deadening orgy of 'Technical Exercise,'" still insisted upon by examination bodies, as an anachronism, "a Crime against Education—a crime against musical progress."

He then describes the modus that was the general rule 50 years ago and which, to our little neighbor's cost, survives—one hopes only in isolated instances—even to this day: "to the old teachers there seemed no other road open towards the acquisition of keyboard agility and tone-control than by the practice of countless technics, scales and arpeggios, etc., inflicted with the precarious hope that the unfortunate would-be music learner might thereby, some day, chance to discover for himself the true processes and rationale of touch and right-doing. Whereas, he usually failed to do so."

The failure of both teacher and pupil was, of course, due to the same cause—an inability to analyze that which may be roughly summed up as the key's requirements and the requisite conditions of arm, hand, and finger. Today there are almost as many different methods of pianoforte tone production as there are of voice production, and the wary reviewer, if only for the sake of his postman, avoids being drawn into argument about their merits or demerits. But without fear of contradiction it may be stated that, whether you agree with Matthay's conclusions or not, he was one of the first to exemplify the supreme importance of analysis—of the right kind, of course—not only in learning to play and, afterwards, in the preparation of performance, but in actual performance itself.

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A lack of the knowledge born of technical analysis may bring disaster to even a great player. Eugen d'Albert was a great Beethoven player, yet one day he fluffed the little turn with the chord held underneath, which comes in the first subject of Op. 31, in E flat. Each time this little passage recurred d'Albert, obviously unaware of the technical cause of the stumble, tried harder and fared worse. Matthay, sitting in the audience, at once spotted the reason. In his own words, taken from another work: "He (d'Albert) did not know it as a mechanical fact, that in such a turn or passage played above holding notes, one must carefully avoid ramming down the holding notes, since rotary freedom and separate hand impulses then become impossible, and thus the semiquavers become locked together." The reader may walk straight to the piano and test the truth of this for himself.

A similar acuity of technical analysis marks the nine chapters of "Piano Fallacies of Today." They include such subjects as "The Gospel of Relaxation," "The Doctrine of Stiffness," "Weight-Touch and Singing Tone," "Finger Agility Technique," "Forearm Rotation," "Key Sense vs. Key-Hitting," and "Quality of Tone Again." As the titles show, this little booklet provides plenty of material for pianistic controversy. But even those who disagree with the Matthay system itself will agree that no one has done more than its author to abolish the old stupid routine of mechanical repetition. One remembers a fellow student who "practiced" technical studies while reading a newspaper stuck up on the desk before him—to pass away the time. Could there be a better way of cultivating what Matthay calls "technical misery" in performance?

As already shown, players still exist who need to be reminded that a little exercise of the intelligence is more profitable than sending the fingers out for a long daily walk, to say nothing of a hop, skip, and a jump, unattended—in Tennyson's phrase: "The sad mechanic exercise."

Drawn by Albert Johnson

Design for 'John Henry'

Play by Roark Bradford, with music by Jacques Wolfe, and starring Paul Robeson, now on tour preparatory to a New York opening on Jan. 10, at the Forty-fourth Street Theater.

Art in Wartime London

By Jan Gordon

London

The Royal Institute of Oil Painters, the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, the New English Art Club, the London Group, the Goupil Salon, and the Royal Society of British Artists have all decided to carry on as long as the enemy spares the glass over their heads. These exhibitions, too, have been rather better than usual owing to the lifting of the ban upon works previously shown in London.

The modest self-help club, The British Art Center, has held, at the Stafford Gallery, its first collection, rather crowded but interesting and in spots unexpected. The Leicester Galleries has had the original idea of amassing (that is the right word) a collection of small panels, 8½ inches by 6 inches, by living artists, for which you may pay five guineas and pick any you like.

The idea was excellent though the exhibition cannot be counted an unqualified success. A hundred and twenty tiny pictures crowded into one room, the crowding emphasized by rather heavy framing, tend to give one pictorial indigestion. But the crux of the matter is that quite a number of the painters have failed properly to envisage the problem. In the last century official painters seemed to think that a decoration was but an enlarged easel picture; here quite a number of artists seem to think that a small painting is only an easel picture diminished. But, in fact, the small picture has its own problems, the relationships of size to strength of design, or of finish to proper view-distance, or the effects of color and tonal contrasts when used on a small scale, and so on.

In the representational groups most have failed, Mervyn Peake's "Redcoat," Carel Weight's "Hammersmith Night (1)," John Aldridge's "Hurstbourne Priors," and Quentin Bell's "Still-Life" being notable exceptions. But the obviously outstanding works are those by descriptive or semi-surrealist artists such as John Piper, Hans Aufseer, John Armstrong, Simon Bussy, or Graham Sutherland. Ashley Havindon's abstract miniatures also suggest that this may be the right scale for constructivist works in general.

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At the same gallery the superiority of Beldy (Mrs. Mabel Maugham) in her decorative works on the ballet, done with delicately superimposed tissue "collages," makes one wonder why she troubles about the more conventional mediums at all.

The first grand full dress review of British art, which might almost be called the Cavalcade of Art, now being organized at the Royal Academy in place of the normal winter exhibition, seems to be facing complications. It is to be in aid of the Red Cross and the Artists' Benevolent Funds, half of the purchase price of any work going to the artist and the other half to be divided between the two societies.

A representative gathering of all that is best in British art, irrespective of school or method, was planned. A nucleus included all the important art societies, and special invitations were to be issued to interesting independents. But unfortunately, the Academy, not being up to date in contemporary British art, considerably underestimated the numbers it might have to deal with. In consequence, despite the fact that at least one significant society has been overlooked, and quite a number of interesting artists omitted, about 2,000 invitations seem to have been issued asking artists to submit three works, while the space at Burlington House will hang comfortably no more than some 1,500 pictures. Repercussions may be expected.

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Another interesting wartime experiment has been the exhibition of "Art for the People" organized by the British Institute of Adult Education at the City Literary Institute, Stukeley Street, W. C. 2. The B. I. A. E. has been borrowing groups of fine works from eminent collectors and has been showing them free at provincial centers where there were no art galleries. This is the first London experiment staged at a scholastic center in the middle of a purely business district. Works by French pioneers, such as Derain, Vlaminck, Chirico, and Dufy, are contrasted with chosen British artists of various schools, the Camden Town Group, the Duncan Grant school, the Spencer school, the New Glasgow school, up to modernists such as Wyndham Lewis, Graham Sutherland, Roberts, or Ben Nicholson.

It has been well said that nobody could get the best out of a cricket match without some instruction, so why should anybody expect to get the best out of a far more complex subject such as art? In consequence, a feature of the exhibition is that of guide-lecturers who have been provided to tour the pictures with visitors, giving explanations and answering questions and arguments. The scheme was prefaced by a talk on the wireless by Sir Kenneth Clark, director of the National Gallery, and has already had a considerable success. The Literary Institute is placed in a small by-way off Drury Lane, yet despite the difficulties of finding it, and dislocation caused by the blackout in the evening, over 2,000 visitors were recorded in the first 10 days.

Whistler's 'At the Piano'

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

A Whistler painting which last July was sold for £6,500 at the auction of Sir Edmund Davis' pictures at Christie's, London, is being exhibited for the first time in the United States at the Scott & Fowles Gallery. Entitled "At the Piano," the work has several claims to a prominent place in Whistler's art. Besides being one of the paintings which first brought him recognition, it has a close personal association with the Whistler family, including portraits of the artist's sister. Deborah Haden—wife of Sir Francis Seymour Haden, the etcher—and of his niece, Annie Harriet Haden. Moreover, it has long been a favorite with the English public, through having been exhibited in London on several promient occasions.

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While not so vividly personalized as the full-fledged Whistlers of later date, "At the Piano" is nonetheless a charming picture, simple in pattern and rich in color, which foreshadows especially clearly the taste for arrangement which characterizes the artist's fully developed style. When Whistler painted it in the Haden home in London in 1859, he was but 25 years of age and little known, though he already commanded the respect of important colleagues such as Fantin-Latour, Courbet, and others who like himself were on their way to fame as painters. In "The Whistler Journal" the artist describes it as his second picture, the first being his "Mère Gérard," which he gave to Swinburne, the poet.

Whistler met one of his first professional rebuffs when "At the Piano" was rejected by the Salon in Paris. The picture was first shown in 1859 in the studio of Bonvin, a friend of artists of Whistler's day, who hung the work with the paintings of several other refusées and invited his friends, of whom Courbet was one, to see them. The painting was accepted and hung by the Royal Academy in 1860, and found a buyer in the artist John Phillip. Whistler records that he left the price to Phillip, who gave him £30. Haden subsequently owned the canvas for a time, after which it went to Edinburgh in the collection of James J. Cowan, and later to Sir Edmund Davis of Chilham Castle, Kent.

The picture shows the artist's sister seated at the piano in a full black gown, the profile and placing of the hands reminiscent of the famous "Mother" which Whistler produced later. Near by, standing in the curve of the piano, is Mrs Haden's young daughter, with arms folded and listening intently The child's figure is in a gauzy white dress, which is in sharp contrast with the rich walnut tone of the piano and deep red of the carpet. Back of the piano a characteristic Whistler device is seen in the representation of the edges of two pictures, whose gilt frames carry out the horizontal plan of the composition, which is also helped by the length of the piano.

The picture is painted with less delicacy than the works of Whistler's maturity, and the colors are firmer and richer. At the same time, the composition is beautifully simplified and much of its charm lies in the contrast of the parallel lines of the furniture and the figures of the mother and child with their opposing and graceful rhythms. Moreover, the sentiment which one usually associates with the figures of women and children in Whistler's work is appealing—expressing a mood of refinement, dignity and repose.

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The price paid for the work in the auction room indicates the strong favoritism with which important compositions by Whistler are regarded today in the art market. Seldom has an early work of the painter proved its desirability in so unmistakable a way as did the canvas on display here. At the same time, Whistler's standing remains in large part conditioned by the scarcity of his paintings, few of which have appeared in the art auction rooms in recent years, and most of which are held in museums in England, Europe and America.

The painting, not a large canvas—it measures only about 26 by 36 inches—was exhibited in the Whistler memorial exhibition at the New Gallery in London in 1905, in the exhibition at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, in the same year, and in the important Whistler loan exhibition at the Tate Gallery, London, in 1912 Since then it appeared once on display prior to the sale last summer, at a World War benefit exhibition, also in London.

Metropolitan Revivals

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

At the Metropolitan Opera House "Manon," "The Flying Dutchman," "Faust," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and "Tosca" have entered the season's picture and there have been repetitions of "Tannhäuser" and "Boris Godounoff." The splendor of Grace Moore's costumes was the most remarked feature of a "Manon" that had, besides Mme. Moore in the title role, a familiar Chevalier des Grieux in Richard Crooks, a ditto Lescaut in Richard Bonelli, and a new Comte des Grieux in Norman Cordon, this last, to be sure, not to be compared to the classic portrayal of Léon Rothier, but a creditable attempt by a serious American artist.

"The Flying Dutchman" was termed a revival because it had been out of the repertory for nearly three years. Coming back, it still had Kirsten Flagstad for Senta, Friedrich Schorr for the Dutchman, René Maison for Erik, and Emanuel List for Daland. But the conductor was new, being the hard-worked Erich Leinsdorf, who had never directed this score previously, and the orchestra, it must be admitted, was prevailingly tame.

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Mme. Flagstad sang well after she was done with the ballad, which seems to floor every Senta. Mr. Schorr did some fine singing when the part didn't run too high for him, but the ineptitude of his make-up could hardly be surpassed. Mr. Maison and Mr. List were acceptable, though the drastic cutting of the last act deprived Erik of his cavatina. The stage direction was incredible even for the vagarious Metropolitan.

The "Faust," a special matinée for school children, was more remarkable for the enthusiasm of the young audience than for anything outstanding in the presentation. Of the five leading roles four were allotted to Americans—Marguerite to Helen Jepson, Siebel to Lucielle Browning, Faust to Charles Kullman, Valentin to Leonard Warren. The exception was Nicola Moscona, the Greek basso, as Mephistopheles.

In "Lucia di Lammermoor" Lily Pons returned to the company and won an ovation by her delivery of the "Mad Scene." Nino Martini, though his voice is hardly of the caliber to do justice to Edgardo's music, put some artistic singing to his credit. Richard Bonelli and Norman Cordon, the Enrico and the Raimondo, were effective members of the ensemble. The three chief roles in "Tosca" went, with varying results, to Mme. Jepson, Mr. Kullman, and Mr. Tibbett.

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"Boris Godounoff" was repeated with the same cast as before, but "Tannhäuser" offered interesting changes. Mack Harrell, who has sung here a number of times in concert with marked success, had as Biterolf his first stage role as a winner of last spring's Metropolitan Auditions; Rose Pauly, whose only previous Metropolitan part had been Elektra, essayed Venus, and Eyvind Laholm had his second Metropolitan part in Tannhäuser himself. Mme. Flagstad as Elisabeth, in better voice than she had been in as Senta, and Herbert Janssen, singing Wolfram with smooth tone and admirable style, were the other principals.

Mr. Harrell sustained firmly his part in the ensembles, and his solo in the tournament of song he declaimed with the requisite tonal vigor and skillfully modeled phrasing. If Mme. Pauly's voice rarely caressed the ear, her singing in the unabridged dialogue of the opening scene had uncommon pith and thrust and her Venus dramatically was impressive. Mr. Laholm was vocally uneven. Not a little of his most eloquent singing, however, had the good fortune to come in the exacting Narrative of the pilgrimage. Mr. Leinsdorf again indulged in some unwise tempi, and the chorus of Pilgrims was a sorry mess.

The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, revisited Carnegie Hall on the evening of the twelfth. The soloist was Mischa Elman, playing the solo part of the Mendelssohn Concerto with conspicuous care and brilliant tone, if with less than the old-time volume and sensuousness. Before the concerto Eugene Ormandy led a pleasing Sinfonia in B-flat by John Christian Bach and after the concerto the César Franck Symphony. The orchestra was in good form.

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In the same hall the Philharmonic-Symphony Society has been busy with four concerts. On the fourteenth and fifteenth it offered a Wagner program, distinguished in particular by the magnificence of Helen Traubel's singing in the "Götterdämmerung" finale. On the sixteenth Emanuel Feuermann appeared as soloist in Haydn's Cello Concerto in D, and in addition to his excellent playing the audience heard an orchestral suite arranged by Gordon Jacob of London from three pieces by William Byrd contained in the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book; the Adagietto from Mahler's Fifth Symphony, and John Barbirolli's combination of the two concert suites from Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé." On the following afternoon this program was repeated, except that instead of the Byrd-Jacob suite Mr. Barbirolli conducted Sibelius's "Finlandia," in token of Finland Day.

Carnegie Hall was sold out for Marian Anderson's second recital this season on the evening of the seventeenth. Her voice was in better condition than it had been at the previous recital and often she sang at her interpretative best. Such was not the case, however, with the card scene from "Carmen." There was ample compensation, however, in a "Siciliana" by Handel, one or two of the German Lieder, and all the spirituals.

'Professor Mamlock'

By Harold Hobson

London

In the history of the British cinema there are few odder episodes than the story of "Professor Mamlock." This is the latest product of the Soviet film industry to reach England. A vigorous attack upon the Nazi regime, showing its rise as a terrorist organization, this picture, in the month preceding the war, failed to secure the certificate of the Board of Film Censors. It is now, however, being publicly exhibited at the Academy Cinema, though not in its original form. Many references to the Popular Front have been removed, and there is little indication that the heroes of the film are Communists.

In more ways than one, "Professor Mamlock" marks a departure from the traditional habits of the Soviet cinema. In the great early days of the Russian films, when the shortage of celluloid was forcing the revolutionary directors into the research which led them to exploit with worldwide renown the device of montage that D. W. Griffiths had foreshadowed in "Intolerance," the protagonists of Soviet films were invariably the masses. The elder Dumas wrote a romance called "The Forty-Five Guardsmen." In "The Battleship Potemkin," "Ten Days That Shook the World," and other pictures of the same period the true heroes and subjects of the Russian films were crowds 10,000 times as large as the group of people with which Dumas dealt. Recently, however, Russian directors have accepted the western practice of making films about individuals, taking as their subjects people as superficially different as Lenin and Peter the Great.

♪ ♪ ♪

But the figures that have been honored with individualistic treatment in the Soviet cinema have hitherto been historical characters who have played a predominating part in the development of modern Russia. In "Professor Mamlock" the Soviet, pursuing its new policy of praising individual men, for the first time crosses the borders of a foreign country. Mamlock, the Jewish surgeon, is a Communist, but he is a German Communist; he is, moreover, a Communist who places his professional duties before his political convictions. The head of a great hospital, within its wall he recognizes no distinction because of opinions. He sees only men and women who need help. Not so the men whom the Nazis put in authority over him. He is treated with contumely and scorn, and forced to march through the streets in his white surgeon's smock with the word "Jew" scrawled across it, while the crowds jeer at him

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Even so, when a distinguished Nazi refuses to be attended by anyone but him, he returns to the hospital to do what he can, his revolted pride showing in nothing but his insistence on wearing in the lordly motor car that is sent to fetch him the soiled operating coat in which he has previously been driven through the streets. This part of the film is superbly dramatic. If the somewhat grim environs of the hospital be accepted, together with the clinical details they involve, there can be nothing but praise for the magnificent tension of the film. Mamlock's stride, with set, silent face, down the long corridors after he has been summoned back, is wonderfully impressive. It is a stride to shake the earth, and to annihilate armies. But it makes little impression on his enemies, who, once he has done what they require of him, see that he is shot.

This moving and bitter film, dramatically one of the best the Soviet has ever made, takes on a curious, ironic emphasis in view of the German-Soviet pact.

Charles Munch, French conductor, will make his American début as guest conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra at the concerts of Dec. 29-30, in the St. Louis Municipal Auditorium. Vladimir Golschmann, the orchestra's regular conductor, will be on his midseason vacation.

Progress of Irish Ballet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Some three or four years ago Sara Payne, one-time assistant to Ninette de Valois at the Abbey School of Ballet, established her own ballet school in Dublin. The Dublin public was impressed by the performances given by Miss Payne's pupils, and when the Sadler's Wells Ballet, from London, visited Dublin a year ago, the city had become ballet-minded The Jooss Ballet, paying its second visit to Dublin in eight months, is playing to capacity every night.

Meanwhile, native ballet had branched out. In addition to Miss Payne's school, the Irish Ballet Society and the Ceoil Cumann were founded. The former is a production society which presents ballet with artists drawn from Miss Payne's and two or three other schools. It has given two performances which attracted capacity audiences to the Gaiety, which has a seating capacity of nearly 2000. This society includes in its program not only Irish ballet, but also items similar to those presented by the Sadler's Wells company.

The Ceoil Cumann, or Gaelic Musical Society, confines its efforts to the development of a distinctively Gaelic form. It has its own symphony orchestra, and, in Eamonn O Gallchobhair, it has a composer and director who is firmly convinced that a Gaelic ballet is possible.

At its second public performance, given before an overflow audience, the Ceoil Cumann, which by the way, eschews the word ballet and substitutes dance drama, presented, inter alia, two original and ambitious works, "A Paul Henry Landscape" and "I am Ireland." (Paul Henry is a prominent Irish artist who specializes in landscape.) As an effort to express the mood and feeling of a picture, the dance drama was impressive. But somehow the choreography seemed to fall short. Criticism here must, however, be avoided as the style is still too embryonic for any judgment to be passed as to whether it is possible to evolve it in a distinctively Gaelic form. The same must be said of "I am Ireland." Both works, however, are brilliantly conceived and, to a background of Mr. O Gallchobhair's music, which is intensely Irish in mood and in interpretive power, they are absorbingly interesting. J. J. H.

The Oberammergau Passion Play will next be presented one year after the end of the war, the play committee has announced. This is the second time in a generation that war has postponed performances of the play, which has been given for 300 years by peasants of the German village.

AMUSEMENTS

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SAT., DEC. 30, at 8:15
MON., JAN. 1, at 8:15
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Watch This Group of Advertisements
from day to day for new plays and motion pictures. And we would appreciate your mentioning the Monitor advertisement when purchasing tickets.

NEW YORK CITY

LAST 4 WEEKS! GILBERT MILLER presents HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever." —WATTS, Herald Trib
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OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's LIFE WITH FATHER
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Cost of Somerville Schools Defended by Superintendent

The cost of the public school system in Somerville is only $86 per pupil annually, compared with a State average of $105.98, Somerville's Superintendent of Schools Everett W. Ireland stated today in reply to recent criticisms of the expense of the school department.

Superintendent Ireland declared that $40,000 was spent last year from the school budget to furnish light, heat and janitor service for school buildings so that political rallies, beano parties and recreational activities could be held. He requested that the control of the school buildings be given over to the School Committee instead of coming under the jurisdiction of the building department as at present. He also proposed separate accounts so such expenses as included in his figure of $40,000 would not be included in education costs.

Commenting on the financial situation of the public school system he declared that in the past two years the School Committee had absorbed 29 teaching positions at a saving of $55,000 annually. Another saving of about $20,000 is possible, he said, by gradual combination of 14 high school department head positions into eight.

Snow Removal Contracts Made

Contracts for snow removal in Boston this winter have been awarded, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland has announced. Downtown Boston, and parts of South Boston, Dorchester, Charlestown, Roxbury and the Back Bay have been addd to last year's seven districts, he said.

The contracting firms are Baker and Company; Frank J. Jacobs: John Devaney and Company, Inc.: the Ward General Contracting Company; Edward M. Matz, Inc.; the Walter Reed Corporation, and J. J. Callahan, who were the low bidders.

Dealers' Plates Must Be Lighted

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, yesterday opened a drive against the improper display of dealers' plates at night. Said the Registrar, "The dealer has no more right to permit his cars to be operated at night without the plate being illuminated than has any other car owner."

As he suspended one set of plates owned by a Cambridge automobile dealer, the Registrar remarked that he was going to suspend a great many more plates "if this practice of hanging them on a car without attaching them to the tail light is not stopped." The Registrar said that it had been reported to him that many dealers' cars are on the highways at night without lighted plates.

Old-Time Ideals Urged on Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 — The thrifty, conservative ideals of New England hold the key to the solution of many of the United States' economic problems, according to Dr. James Phinney Baxter, 3rd, President of Williams College.

Dr. Baxter, speaking before the annual dinner of the New England Society in the City of New York at the Plaza Hotel here said the virtues of the forefathers of this country "assume an enhanced value in times like these, when they are so often neglected." The Society's dinner celebrated the 134th anniversary of its organization and the 319th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. John Phillips Marquand, author and Pulitzer prize winner for 1938, also spoke.

Alfred L. Aiken was installed as President of the Society for 1940 at the dinner, succeeding Harry Edwin Ward.

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Brookline Survey For Own Lighting

Brookline Selectmen are considering the possibility of erecting a municipal heating and lighting plant, and have asked the company making a survey of the town government to investigate its practicability.

Other cities have established their own power plants and paid for them within a half-score years from operating profits, according to information in the hands of the Selectmen.

Christmas Eve Recital On Mother Church Chimes

A Christmas Eve recital on the chimes of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast from 8:45-9 p. m Dec. 24, over short wave Station WRUL, and its companion transmitter WRUW, Boston, on 6:04 and 11.72 megacycles respectively.

Immediately following the recital the Christmas carol singing from Beacon Hill in Boston will be relayed.

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Nonpartisan Voting Urged In Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A definite move to amend the proposed new City charter in the General Assembly to provide for non-partisan election of municipal officers during the "off-year" balloting has been launched by an organization which last week incorporated itself as the Non-Partisan Voters League of Providence.

The central purpose of the league, according to its sponsors, who are men not actively engaged with politics here, is to create a public opinion which will support and make possible such legislative changes in the charter.

Radio speeches and addresses before community organizations in all sections of the city, are the principal means by which it is hoped to obtain public support.

The purpose of the organization in the articles of incorporation was stated as follows:

"Informing from time to time, the citizens of Providence concerning the State and affairs of their local government; fostering clean, honest, and efficient management of said municipal Government; advocating the abolition of the present partisan and undemocratic methods of nominating and electing candidates for offices of Mayor and other municipal offices, and, more particularly, prevailing upon the General Assembly to embody in any proposed charter for Providence a provision or provisions for the nomination and election of a Mayor and other municipal officers on a non-partisan basis, thus giving the voters of Providence a direct voice in the selection and election of municipal officers."

This and several other changes are sought by the General Assembly before the charter, which was authorized by a referendum last November will become effective.

At the suggestion of Mayor John F. Collins, the commission which drew up the original charter is making a study of the document which, they claim, is in need of minor changes to make its provisions more effective.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Dec. 25

1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, Dec. 26

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Dec. 25

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation." Capt. Hilding Carlson: transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks": transcribed.

For Sunday, Dec. 24

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

2:00 p. m.—International group program: Albanian-American Group.
2:30 p. m.—Organ Music.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Poetry Corner"
4:45 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period: Rev. Robert McConnell Hatch, Trinity Church.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
6:00 p. m.—"Musical Poems"
6:15 p. m.—The Quakers in World Service.
—Christmas Eve on Beacon Hill.

For Monday, Dec. 25

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of (Natural) Science Review."
7:15 p. m.—Instruction and Training in the Morse Code.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: Lessons in English; news in Spanish.

Today on Short Waves

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music; Concert for Clavichord. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—"In the Canteen Tonight." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 me., 30.4 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Light Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg.; 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log." Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Sunday, Dec. 24

Budapest—7 p. m.—Overture, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera; Christmas Eve Concert; Italian Christmas Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg.; 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg.; 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—Broadcast to U. S. A. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Talk in English. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—8.45 p. m.—Educational Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama; introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Guatemala—10 p. m.—"Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.

London—10 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TAP4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Monday, Dec. 25

Budapest—7 p. m.—Military March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Special Christmas Night Program with Italian Carols; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

Caracas—8 p. m.—Concert Orchestra. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7 m

London—8:15 p. m.—Christmas Program. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Musical Program. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.87 meg., 25.4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Symphonic Concert. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Children's Message of Good Will Girts Earth

By a Staff Photographer

International Holiday Greetings Radiocast From WBZ

Clad in their gay national costumes, the children of some of the foreign consuls stationed in Boston, other nations, and Susan Saltonstall, nine-year-old daughter of the Governor, radiocast international holiday greetings in a party given by Westinghouse Station WBZ at its Hotel Bradford studios, today.

Children representative of 35 different countries, including those from all the belligerent nations, told the manner of holiday celebration in their home land and gave greetings in their native languages. The program was radiocast through WBZ and the NBC-Blue network, and, by its connections, to shortwave stations which transmitted it over the globe.

Ranged around the microphone, left to right, are (standing) Tania Timasheva, in old Russian costume; Edith Ferk, in Hungarian costume; Mrs. J. Philip Lane, of Weston, international hostess for the program; Ronald Davis, of Watertown, representing England; and Tessie Bartosiak, in Polish costume; seated, left to right, Muriel Mattson, daughter of the Finnish consul in Boston; Beatrice Anzalone, in Italian costume; and Rose Marie La Plante, of Dorchester, in French costume.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Commuters' Carols	**Metropolitan Opera: "La**	High School choirs	Sport reports	"Children's Corner"
5:15 from North Stat'n	**Traviata"**	City of Boston Christ-	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Eddie Duchin's Or-	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	mas Tree Celebration	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 chestra	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Christmas Shoppers	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines";	News; music; weather;	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs;	"25 Years Ago"; News;	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports;	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous";	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 **Today in Europe**	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 **People's Platform:**	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name";	Concert Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15 **informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Enoch Light's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 **"Sky Blazers";**	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Art for Your Sake";	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 **dramatization**	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"The Green Hornet";	**Oboler's Plays: "These**	Serenade"	"Hit Parade of To-
8:15 dramatic sketch;	mystery drama	**Are Your Brothers"**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	morrow"
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Sunset Island Trio
8:45 chestra; news	program	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	News forecast for 1940	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Concert Melodies
9:15 vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Sons of the Pioneers"	Concert Melodies
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days";	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	Week-End Jamboree
9:45 "Saturday Night	Four; orchestra	dramatization	**Symphonic Strings**	Week-End Jamboree
10:00 Serenade"	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Benny Goodman's Or-	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	News Service
10:15 Bob Freeman's Or.	**tra; Desire Defauw,**	chestra; vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	**conductor**	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	"Music by Moonlight"	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	"Music by Moonlight"	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00 News; Leighton	**tra; Desire Defauw,**	News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Noble's Orchestra.	**conductor**	Weather Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 Everett Hoagland's	News; talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Jack McLean's Orchestra	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
11:45 Orchestra	Del Courtney's Orch.	George Olsen's Orch.	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
12:00 News Service	**Music Hall: String**	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Concert pianist	**Symphony; Alexandrina**	Organ recital	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	**Ramalho, soprano;**	"Music for Moderns";	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	**piano soloist**	vocalists; orchestra	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry"	Holiday program	Holiday program	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Beacon St. Window	"Boston Life"; Pauline	Holiday program	Holiday program	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Talk; People's	Warren	"From Hollywood To-	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Choral Union	"Metropolitan Moods"	day"; variety	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 **"Democracy in Ac-**	**'The Man Named Christ-**	Drama and music	American Unitarian	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 **tion"; drama**	**mas'; dramatization**	Drama and music	Association talk	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 **'News in Rhythm';**	**'The Man Named Christ-**	**University of Chicago**	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 vocalists; news	**mas'; dramatization**	**Round Table**	Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 **New York Philhar-**	**Talk from Germany**	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 **monic - Symphony**	Sid Reinherz, piano	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 **Orchestra; John**	News; program talk	Carol recital	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 **Barbirolli, con-**	Gleason L. Archer	Carol recital	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 **ductor; Deems**	"National Vespers"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Network speaker	"Friends of Mine"
4:15 **Taylor, comment**	"National Vespers"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Network speaker	Irish Minstrels
4:30 **"Pursuit of Happi-**	Olympics hockey game	"The Shadow"; drama-	Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:45 **ness"; variety**	Olympics hockey game	tization	Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir
5:00 **Presid'nt Roosevelt's**	**Tree Lighting Cere-**	"Ink spots"; quartet	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 **Annual Greeting**	**mony: Pres. Roosevelt**	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	of the Air
5:30 **Ben Bernie and All**	**Metropolitan Opera Au-**	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	"Prairie Pals"
5:45 **the Lads**	**ditions of the Air**	Bee	Religious Hour	The Gauchos
6:00 **Silver Theater:**	Religious program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Variety program	News Service
6:15 **dramatization**	Religious program	prano; organ	Variety program	Strauss Music
6:30 **"Gateway to Holly-**	Vocalists; orchestra	News Service	"Show oft he Week";	Religious program
6:45 **wood"; variety**	To be announced	Popular music	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Religious program
7:00 **The War This Week**	**Talk from France**	**Jack Benny Program:**	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians"
7:15 **The War This Week**	**News from Europe**	**comedy; orchestra**	"Concert Miniatures"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 **Screen Guild Thea-**	**"Mr. District Attorney";**	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Nobody's Children";	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45 **ter: variety**	**dramatic sketch**	Richard Himber's Orch.	dramatization	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00 **Playhouse: Lionel**	Texas A. & M. and	**Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-**	**"America Sends Greet-**	"Odd Bits of News"
8:15 **Barrymore in**	Tulane Bands; talks	**gen; Donald Dickson;**	**ings"; Secy. Cordell**	Maygar Serenaders
8:30 **Dickens' "Christ-**	"Footlight Fancies"	**Dorothy Lamour; Gloria**	**Hull; Admiral Harold**	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:45 **mas Carol"; news**	"Footlight Fancies"	**Jean; orchestra**	**Stark; U. S. Army Band**	Bert Hirsch Presents
9:00 **Sunday Evening**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15 **Hour; Symphony**	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30 **Or.; Marian An-**	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things";
9:45 **derson, contralto**	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00 Christmas Eve on	**News from London**	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	Concert Melodies
10:15 Beacon Hill	News Service	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	Concert Melodies
10:30 Sports; news	"Cheerio's Musical Mo-	"Two Wise Men"; dram-	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 Weather; organ	saics"	atization	"Good Will Hour"	Gypsy Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Hockey report	Carol recital
11:15 Candlelight Service.	"Evergreen and Tinsel";	Weather Service	"A Modern Christmas	Carol recital
11:30 Candlelight Service.	orchestra; drama;	Francis Craig's Sere-	Carol"; dramatic	Holiday drama
11:45 Network program	"Silent Night"	nade; "Silent Night"	sketch	Holiday drama

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatic sketch	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Gertrude Ribla, songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	"Concert Album"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 **Today in Europe**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Science on the March	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"
8:00 "Tune-up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!"; John	Harpers' Varieties
8:15 vocalists; orch.	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	Texas Ramblers
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	Ernie Fiorito's Orches-	Four Maestros
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	**symphony orchestra**	tra; vocalists	Religious program
9:00 **Radio Theater:**	**Rochester Civic Orches-**	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	To Be Announced	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 **"Pinocchio"**	**tra; Guy Fraser Harri-**	program	Maj. Leonard H. Nason	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 **Radio Theater:**	**son, conductor**	**Alec Templeton Time:**	News Service	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 **"Pinocchio"**	**Rochester Civic Orch.**	**piano; chorus; orch.**	Third Period, Bruins-	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Gene and Glenn"	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Chicago hockey game	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Musicale	nentals Quartet; orch.	from Boston Garden	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	The Streamliners
10:45 Music; weather	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News; Weather	tra; vocalists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	The Islanders
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Del"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; News	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	"News Reporter"	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 **"Today in Europe"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris's Orchestra
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	Dramatized news	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's Quiz Program	"Dance Time"	"Curtain Calls"	"Silent People"; drama
8:00 "Big Town"; with	**"The Aldrich Family,"**	Johnny Green's Orch.;	**Hilde Reggiani, so-**	MacLeod's Troubadours
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	**with Ezra Stone**	dramatic sketch	**prano; orchestra**	Concert pianist
8:30 "Court of Missing	**"Information, Please";**	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Maygar Serenaders
8:45 Heirs"; War news	**questions and answers**	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloists	WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People"	Olympics Hockey Game	Frank Crumit; Julia	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:15 "We, the People"	Olympics Hockey Game	Sanderson; quiz	Larry Clinton's Orch.	
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	**"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with**	**"Fibber McGee and**	**Mozart Concerto Series**	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:45 orchestra; soloists	**guest speaker**	**Molly"; music**	**Mozart Concerto Series**	
10:00 Raymond Scott's	**"New England Talks It**	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Orch.; vocalist	**Over"; forum**	land; orchestra	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	**"New England Talks It**	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	**Les Concerts Sympho-**	The London-Aires
10:45 Music; weather	**Over"; forum**	house"; drama; music	**niques de Montreal**	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Al Booris's Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 P. Whiteman's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Serkin Symphony Soloist

The Arts in Boston

Nikolai Lopatnikoff's Second Symphony, in F minor, having its first performance anywhere, was the novelty of yesterday's Boston Symphony concert, the first of the ninth pair of the season in Symphony Hall.

Mr. Lopatnikoff is a young Russian who, as already noted in these columns, has with this symphony deserted the atonalists for more conventional procedures. He was represented at these concerts more than 11 years ago by his Scherzo for Orchestra, which Dr. Koussevitzky gave its first performance. Since then he has written much, but none of his other works has been played here. Now he has come to the United States, and Dr. Koussevitzky has looked with favor on his latest composition. And so, apparently, did yesterday's audience, which applauded cordially.

The word "symphony" is not very accurately used as a title for the new work, which is not in symphonic form, and hardly can be said to have a content of symphonic proportions. Its chief quality is a strong rhythmic vitality. Its thematic material is not salient and the use of this material does hold the interest.

Listening to it, one felt that it must have been written for the dance. It has the barbaric tang and the variety of rhythms characteristic of its composer's compatriots in the field of the lyric theater. What a pity that Massine could not have come upon this piece for one of his dance compositions, instead of meddling with symphonic masterpieces that have their own artistic integrity.

The concert opened with a splendid performance of Handel's Concerto Grosso in B minor, No. 12, which served to display the superb tonal quality and musical expressiveness of the orchestra's strings. It served also, one suspected, as a salute to the holiday season; if it was so intended, it was a gracious and appropriate gesture, because this music has a devotional quality.

Musically, the high point of the afternoon was the performance of Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto No. 4, in G major, with Rudolf Serkin as soloist. Mr. Serkin's liquid tones, exquisite lyricism, and musical sensibility, were paralleled by like qualities in conductor and orchestra, and the result was a performance of rare eloquence and moving power. There was an ovation for everybody concerned.

The expected tribute to Finland came, not through a program made up of the works of Sibelius, but through his "Finlandia," set at the end of the concert. The symphonic poem was played with a brilliance of tone and an emotional fervor that roused a lingering audience to renewed manifestations of enthusiasm.

L. A. S.

Bay State Raises $8,970 for China

In the million dollar campaign for civilian relief in China, Massachusetts, from June 1 to Nov. 30 is credited with raising $8,970.22, according to the report of the Rev. Claude A. Butterfield, eastern New England representative of the Church Committee for China Relief, at 14 Beacon Street.

This committee is the official agency of the united Protestant churches of America, constituted by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

BEGINNING TUESDAY
DECEMBER 26
Our Annual
After-Christmas Sale
Outstanding values in apparel, accessories, yard goods, and household merchandise.
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BOSTON

Jays
Temple Place
Boston
At 9:30 SHARP!
TUESDAY THE DAY AFTER CHRISTMAS
CLEARANCE
COATS
Choice group of camel's hair that were 39.00 to 59.00 — 19.00
Misses' unfurred tweed and dress were 39.00 to 49.00 — 29.00
Misses' and Women's furred dress coats were 98.00 to 139.00 — 79.00
MISSES' AND WOMEN'S
DRESSES
day, dinner, evening
8.90 12.90 17.90 24.90
TAILORED SUITS
Were 29.00 to 47.00 — 19.00
SKI CLOTHES
Sharp Reductions on SKI SUITS, JACKETS, PARKAS, SWEATERS and ACCESSORIES
Enormous reductions on Evening Gowns, Wraps and Jackets, Knit Dresses, Lingerie, Negligees, Fur Coats, Scarfs, Skating Sox, Stockings, Blouses, Handbags and Sweaters
IN SOME CASES INTERMEDIATE MARKDOWNS HAVE BEEN TAKEN

Alice Marble and Bobby Riggs Lead Tennis Ranking in United States for 1939

Van Horn, Helen Bernhard Placed in the Top Tens

By Bill Boni

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Two youngsters from opposite sides of the North American continent, Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles and Helen Bernhard of New York, were given prominent positions in the top tens of tennis ranking for 1939 as announced today by the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Van Horn, a lean, broad-shouldered kid with much of the power if not all of the control of Don Budge, went to the final round of the men's singles championship at Forest Hills last September and thereby won fourth place. No. 1 position, of course, went to chunky Bobby Riggs of Chicago, U. S. and Wimbledon titleholder.

From 17th to Fourth

Miss Bernhard, a diminutive miss who, like Van Horn, is barely out of the junior division, spread her accomplishments more generally over the season to advance from 17th place in 1938 to fourth place in 1939. The women's singles rankings also accorded top position, as a matter of course, to Alice Marble, the Californian, who likewise won both at Wimbledon and Forest Hills.

The makeup of the men's first ten, including as it did five players who failed to attain such recognition a year ago, apparently showed that the U. S. L. T. A. ranking committee was placing less emphasis on performance in the nationals (except in the case of Van Horn) and more on all-around tournament proficiency.

Between Riggs and Van Horn come Frankie Parker of Pasadena, Calif., and Don McNeill of Oklahoma City. Parker, who shared the Davis Cup singles assignments with Riggs and led off in the losing fight against Australia by upsetting Adrian Quist, advanced from eighth place to second. McNeill, who wound up a world tour by winning the French hard court championship, was pushed up from 13th place to third.

Sabin Fifth

Completing the first 10 were:

No. 5, Wayne Sabin, Portland, Ore., unranked a year ago and due for a hearing next February on charges that he violated the U. S. L. T. A.'s eight-weeks rule; No. 6, Elwood T. Cooke, Portland, Ore., seventh year ago and 1939 Wimbledon finalist against Riggs; No. 7, Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., who dropped one notch; No. 8, Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla., up from 11th place; No. 9, Gilbert A. Hunt, Jr., Washington, D. C., ninth a year ago; No. 10, Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, who staged a notable comeback.

Dropped from the previous year's first 10 were Gene Mako, who went from third place to 14th; Sidney Wood, from fourth to 16th, and Joe Hunt and Frank Kovacs, fifth and tenth, respectively, in 1938, who were not ranked because of insufficient data. Hunt teamed with 17th-ranked John Kramer of Belvedere Gardens, Calif., in Davis Cup doubles, but attendance at the U. S. Naval Academy kept him from extensive tournament play.

Notable in the 1939 women's ranking list is the re-appearance of Helen Jacobs. The popular Berkeley (Calif.) veteran won the No. 2 berth because of her gallant battle against Miss Marble in the Forest Hills final and her feat of going to Wimbledon's quarter-finals. Her return to the lists forced Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., down to third place.

Miss Wolfenden Fifth

The other first tenners:

No. 5, Virginia Wolfenden, Santa Monica, Calif., up from ninth; No. 6, Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, down from third; No. 7, Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, down from sixth; No. 8, Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, unranked in 1938; No. 9, Katharine Winthrop, Boston, up from tenth; No. 10, Mary Arnold, San Francisco, unranked in 1938.

McNeill and Parker topped the men's doubles ranking, ahead of Cooke and Riggs, the Wimbledon winners. Both pairs lost to Australian teams in the national semi-finals.

The rankings will be submitted for final approval by the U. S. L. T. A. at its annual meeting in New York on Feb. 10, 1940. Such approval is merely a matter of routine.

Here and There

Good Skiing in Vermont

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

The first report this season of good skiing conditions came last night from Mt. Mansfield in Vermont. With snow falling, seven inches of new powder snow over a 36-inch base covered the top of the mountain. At the 3,000-foot level, six inches of powder rested on a 29-inch base and at the foot of the mountain on the Stowe side there were five inches of powder over an 11-inch foundation. Excellent skiing was reported at the Stevenville Practice Hill, where six inches of powder snow awaited skiers. . . . The Boston & Maine Railroad Winter Sports Bulletin said skiing was fair at Cannon Mountain and Whitefield, N. H.

* * *

Members of the Connecticut Sportswriters Alliance have voted today to award its first annual gold medal to Connie Mack, President and Manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, who made his pro baseball debut in Connecticut. . . . Mack will receive the award at the Writers' dinner Jan. 29 . . . Lorry Thibeault has been ordered by Owner Eddie Shore of the Springfield Indians of Inter-Am League, to report at Pittsburgh for the game with the Hornets tonight . . . Thibeault will fill in for High-scoring Tomming Fillmore, who has been ordered home to rest . . . Dr. W. J. Moenkhaus of Indiana U., chairman of the Western Conference faculty representatives, says the University of Chicago's withdrawal from intercollegiate football is not a violation of Big Ten rules.

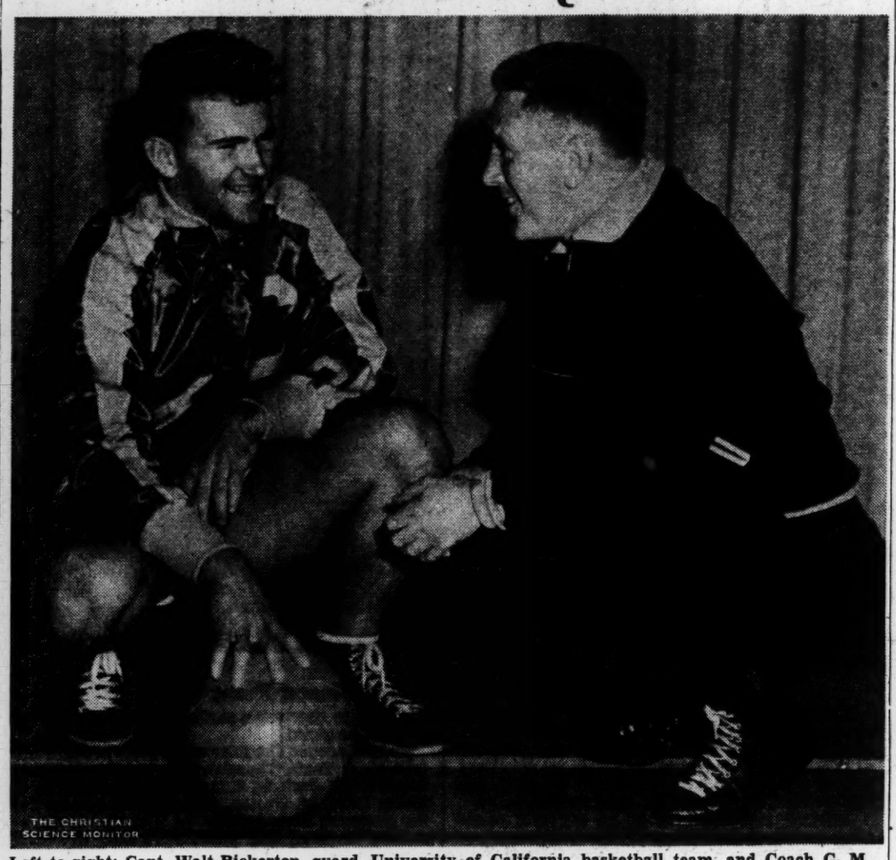
* * *

Coach Morris Gross has so many good basketball players he picks his teams out of a hat . . . Preparing his San Diego State squad for a tournament, he chose five first stringers . . . Then he placed names of all other squadmen in a hat and drew five to complete the list . . . The two Rose Bowl teams were on the move today—Tennessee rolling westward on the train, and Southern Cal busily engaged in winding up one week of practice for the New Year's Day game . . . A warm reception is planned for the Tennessee Vols, who arrive in Pasadena tomorrow . . . Southern Cal will take a two-day vacation for the holiday, and will transfer training activities from its own campus to Pasadena next Thursday.

* * *

The Arkansas Democrat said today the Southwest Conference would "take over" the Cotton Bowl football game at Dallas Jan. 1, 1941, and operate it as a Conference attraction . . . This decision was reached at a conference meeting in Dallas a month ago, but not made public because details had not been worked out . . . Conference officials at Dallas withheld comment on the Democrat's story, but a report is expected at the spring meeting . . . Robert Evans, former Stanford football coach and long-time official, will referee the East-West charity game New Year's Day in San Francisco.

Guide California Quintet



Left to right: Capt. Walt Bickerton, guard, University of California basketball team, and Coach C. M. "Nibs" Price."

California Basketballers Touring East and Midwest

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The West has invaded the East.

The attacking forces are using basketballs and the battlefields are the hardwood floors of many a basketball pavilion where an atmosphere of sportsmanship and a lot of good fun are the major rules.

With the West Coast teams, from the northwest to the southwest, making barnstorming tours through the mid-West and East, sports fans and writers are given a full opportunity during this Christmas vacation period to rate the comparative strengths.

Usually the West Coast teams stack up very well, winning more than their share of the games during the "warm up" season—as they call the usual 10-game series away from home before the regular season begins in their own areas.

University of Oregon is carrying the brunt of the West's reputation this year as they are the intercollegiate national champions of last year, and will be out on the court swishing the ball through the net in hopes of doing it fast enough to repeat for 1940. Few are the championship teams that pass through a season undefeated and the "Webfoots" are having to learn to play together all over again during the "warm up season" as graduation took a heavy toll from Coach Hobson's squad of 1939.

Stanford and California, from the San Francisco Bay area, are touring with the rest, each to meet Dartmouth and Columbia—which will give the only comparison on this Eastern jaunt. Stanford's Indians meet Rutgers, University of Baltimore, at Baltimore; Dartmouth at Philadelphia Dec. 28; Columbia at Philadelphia Dec. 30, and University of Wisconsin at Madison Jan. 2. Their first home season game is against U. C. L. A. Jan. 12. No telling how effective the Indians will be this year. They will probably be better than they were last year when they won six and lost six in the conference.

It must be noted they took one from the national champs—Oregon—last season and most of the Stanford squad is back, which augurs well for Coach Everett Dean. Heaviest loss is the early season injury to Don Burness whose Frosh record showed him to be a great star. Sparkplug of the Indians is six-foot "Forddy" Anderson in a forward berth.

Average 6ft. 6in.

California can put a squad on the floor that will average 6ft. 6in. in height—but Coach Nibs Price (5ft. 6in. . . . the basketball "Napoleon") allows as how he guesses he won't have to use the height except in an emergency.

The California giants are in the mid-West and East starting with Bradley Tech at Peoria Dec. 26, and then go on to meet Columbia and Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Dec. 28 and 30; Dartmouth at White Plains, N. Y., on Jan. 1; Marshall College in West Virginia, the second; and Ohio State, Nebraska, Utah Aggies, and University of Utah finish out the list.

Walt Bickerton—captain of the Golden Bears—is "only" 6 feet tall at guard but he and Bill Ogilvie (6-6) at center, and Bill Biggerstaff, a mere 6-5 at guard, will spark the squad that will probably include Dud Morgan (6-1) and Bob Alameida (6-2) at forwards.

There are many of the sports craft who are going out on that proverbial limb to predict that the University of California has the team with "the best chance to win the national championship." Well, we shall see after this barnstorming jaunt. After the dearth of any recognizable football talent in the San Francisco Bay area this year a championship basketball squad would do a lot to keep the local folks happy.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Sports Roundup

By Harold Claassen

(Pinch-Hitting for Eddie Brietz)

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 23 (AP)—Not all the mail arriving at the Tom Stidham home in Norman, Okla., these days is Christmas cards . . . Some of it is coming from Houston, Texas, and it's Rice Institute. . . .

Ben Douglas, the St. Louis Prep coach who developed Paul Christman, Bill Cunningham and the Orf twins for Missouri's Orange Bowl eleven, is No. 1 man for the Grinnell College job . . . And Marchy Schwartz, ex-Creighton, and Larry Mullins, ex-Loyola of the South, are studying timetables to St. Louis, where yapping alumni are making it unpleasant for Cecil Muellerleile of St. Louis U. . . .

* * *

Steve Pospisil, high school coach at Bertrand, Neb., wins a bag of slightly damaged Christmas tinsel with this alibi: "My kids misinterpreted my pep talk at the start of the year. I told them to go out there and give it to them. They thought I meant the games, too." . . .

* * *

No wonder Nile Kinnick rang the bell. Bob Feller, the pitcher; Buck Shaw, Santa Clara's coach; Earl Walsh, Fordham backfield mentor; and Kinnick all played in the same Iowa cornfield. . . .

Feller recently played the role of a sports writer in a home talent minstrel . . . He spent the time interviewing a newspaperman . . . who was cast as Bob Feller . . . Manuel Pacheco, freshman halfback from Colorado who made Clemson coaches forget Banks McFadden was a senior this fall, now is at Rockhurst College. . . .

* * *

Today's guest star: Milt Dean Hill of the Manhattan (Kan.) Mercury: "Louis Madden, the little man who wasn't here, is expected to star in the East-West game." Madden's home is in the shade of Kansas State College but he went to Colorado Mines for his football education. . . .

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 22

Southern California 55, Notre Dame 38.
California 41, Michigan State 37.
Washington (St. Louis) 34, Missouri 25.
Villanova 63, Tulane 27.
Denver 64, Greeley State 4.
Texas 57, North Texas Teachers 40.
Loyola (Los Angeles) 42, Arizona 33.
Rochester 31, Michigan 23.
New Mexico Aggies 49, Drake 47.
Omaha 50, Montana State 41.
Rice 60, Centenary 28.
Toledo 57, St. Mary's (Texas) 38.
Toledo 60, Alma (Mich.) 38.
Washington State 44, Bradley Tech 38
Washington and Lee 44, Western Ky Teachers 34.
Scranton (Pa.) 46, Dayton 31.
Wabash 50, Illinois College 28.
Princeton 38, Syracuse 36.

Plan Stadium Near World Fair

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans are being considered for the erection of a stadium on or near the World Fair grounds to seat 100,000 and cost approximately $2,500,000, Mike Jacobs of the Twentieth Century Sporting Club announced.

After talking with several Wall Street financiers Jacobs, who would be general promoter of the stadium, said they hoped to start construction soon after Jan. 1. In that case the stadium might be ready for use in May.

Such a structure, it is felt, would be large enough to accommodate the crowds that want to see championship events and football games like the Notre Dame-Army contest which always has packed the Yankee Stadium, with its seating capacity of some 80,000.

The projected stadium would be equipped also for track and field and swimming meets.

And Talking of . . . Lacrosse

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Game Picks Up

LONDON — Lacrosse is the latest British winter game to open up after the general shut down of sport caused here by the war. And one result of changed conditions due to the same cause is that—in at least one instance, anyway—the general public has a greater opportunity than before of witnessing a pastime about which it really knows extremely little.

I refer to the arranging of matches on Clapham Common, an open space in the crowded South-West of London, normally devoted almost entirely, so far as organized games are concerned, to the playing of Soccer Football. Here the first game of the season between the Old Dunstonians and the Old Thorntonians took place, and the people who gathered around in large numbers to take a look at the proceedings seemed to find the spectacle decidedly entertaining.

Why not? Lacrosse, national sport of the Canadians and popular on vigorous lines, also, in the United States, is a husky game for "he-men." The only reason why uninformed opinion here surmises that it may be otherwise is because in Britain the vast majority of players are women and girls.

Major for Women

Unlike their countrymen, the ladies of Britain have lacrosse as a major sport, which they organize with efficiency and enthusiasm. In addition to ordinary inter-club play, conducted in some places on the league principle, they have inter-county and inter-divisional engagements, the latter furnishing the selectors of the national side with the data it requires for picking England's team to contend against the representative sides of Scotland, Ireland (a name still retained for certain sporting purposes) and Wales in the annual international tournament, called off this season owing to the war.

England is the dominant force in this competition. As may be inferred from the results of the 1938-39 "internationals." Which were:

England defeated Scotland by 17 goals to 2; defeated Ireland 15-1; defeated Wales, 18-2; Scotland defeated Ireland 11-8; defeated Wales, 12-4; Ireland defeated Wales, 7-6.

Now, the men do not aspire to an international tournament, and the nearest approach they have to such a thing is the annual inter-regional contest, North versus South. This fixture was instituted as far back as 1877, and in the 62 years that have passed since then the South has been successful only four times against the North's 47. The Southerners' last victory was in 1902.

Stronghold

After that statement, it is hardly necessary to add, I suppose, that Northern England is the stronghold of the game in Britain. As a matter of fact, the Iroquois Cup—emblematic of the national inter-club championship — has been won only twice since the World War (1914-1918) by a team from the South. By Lee in 1921 and by Oxford University in 1931 The deciding match for this trophy is always between the winners of the Southern Flags and the Northern Flags, but this season the competitions for these have been washed out.

At the start of hostilities, it looked as if the entire 1939-40 lacrosse program for both men and women would be washed out. Many club secretaries and a great number of players were called to the colors, and it seemed as if the game would have to pack up "for the duration." Then it became apparent that this war is quite a different proposition from the last one and there were still plenty of people around, looking for games—men home on leave from the fighting forces, folk in "reserved" occupations, members of units discharging national service on the home front, and so on and so forth. Primarily to meet the needs of these people, the machinery was set working again. And now lacrosse, in many places, is going strong once more.

The place where lacrosse goes strongest, in ordinary times, is a Cheshire village of some 2,000 inhabitants, located about 12 miles outside Manchester. The local club there is only 14 years old, but it has won the Iroquois Cup three times straight—in 1935, 1936 and 1937—and plays lacrosse of positively Canadian keenness. The majority of the players concerned were born in the village and most of them are business men in Manchester.

Lacrosse is played both at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, though by only a handful of enthusiasts compared with the numbers devoted to football and field hockey. And the Oxonians, thanks largely to their steady supply of Rhodes Scholars from the United States and Canada, have decidedly the better record in the annual inter-varsity match—18 victories against 11, with three games drawn. The Cantabs have improved recently, though, and last season they gained a dramatic win by 7 goals to 5. There were five Canadians on the Light Blue twelve, and five Americans on the Oxford outfit—G. F. Somers, from the Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah (the captain); E. W. Timms, from State University of Iowa; W. S. McEwan, from University of Utah; J. H. Cleveland, Princeton University; and K. Gordon, from Swarthmore College.

Lacrosse at the varsities has, of course, been affected by the war, like every other sport, and the "official" Oxford-Cambridge match for this season has been cancelled. But, unless I am very much mistaken, the rivals will contrive to take a crack at each informally, just the same. Following the example of the Rugby Footballers, who arranged a "substitute" inter-varsity game at Cambridge for Dec. 6.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Official National League pitching records showed Carl Hubbell, Giant southpaw, to be most effective hurler for second straight year.

Five Years Ago

Cincinnati Reds bought Johnny Mize, rookie first baseman who hit .352 and .340 in two years with Rochester, for $55,000 from St. Louis Cardinals.

Walters Leading Pitcher

Official 1939 National League pitching averages, just off the press this afternoon, substantiate the belief that William "Bucky" Walters, Cincinnati's converted infielder, was the most valuable player in his circuit. In pacing the Reds to their first pennant in 20 years, the famed sinkerball artist held the opposition to 2.29 earned runs for each nine innings of labor, and at the same time accounted for 27 victories and 11 defeats.

The player who only a short while back had failed to make the grade as a third baseman pitched the most complete games, 31; the most innings, 319; faced the most batsmen, 1,283; tied with Luke Hamlin of Brooklyn and Bill Lee of Chicago for starting the most games, 36; and also tied with Lee and Hugh Mulcahy of the Phillies for allowing most sacrifice hits, 30

Placing a surprising second on the earned run table was an old favorite, Carl Hubbell, the screwball tosser of the New York Giants. "Hub" compiled a figure of 2.75. Paul Derringer, another Cincinnati ace, came in third. Two other hurlers, Hugh Casey of Brooklyn and Lou Fette of the Bees, were under the 3.00 level.

Derringer's record of 25 and seven topped the won and lost table. Walters was second. Larry French, Chicago, had 15 won and eight lost.

Clyde Shoun of the Cardinals worked in 53 games, none of them complete, establishing a new record. Mace Brown of Pittsburgh held the former mark at 51 contests. Fette held a leadership with six shutouts. Morton Cooper, St. Louis, fanned 130 batters.

1939 National League Pitching Averages

Rating. ER.	PC.	Name and Club	Throws	No. Games Pitched	No. Games Started	No. Complete Games	No. Games Finished	No. Innings Pitched	Games Won	Games Lost	PC. Won and Lost	Shutouts	Batsmen Facing Pitcher	Base Hits	Sacrifice Hits	Hit Batsmen	Bases on Balls	Strikeouts	Wild Pitches	Total Runs	Runs Earned Off Pitchers	Average Runs Earned per 9-Inn. Game
1	1	Walters, William H., Cincinnati	R	39	36	31	2	319	27	11	.711	2	1283	280	30	6	109	137	8	98	81	2.29
2	10	Hubbell, Carl O., New York	L	29	18	10	8	154	11	9	.550		639	150	10	2	24	62	2	60	47	2.75
3	1	Derringer, Paul, Cincinnati	R	38	35	28	1	301	25	7	.781	5	1245	321	29	3	35	128	2	115	98	2.930
4	6	Casey, Hugh T., Brooklyn	R	40	25	15	11	227	15	10	.600		962	228	19	11	54	79	4	88	74	2.933
5	13	Fette, Louis W., Boston	R	27	26	11	1	146	10	10	.500	6	608	123	9	1	61	36	3	62	48	2.96
6	11	Passeau, Claude W., 8Ph-34Cgo	R	42	35	17	6	274	15	13	.536	2	1150	269	30	5	73	127		112	100	3.28
7	3	French, Lawrence H., Chicago	L	36	21	10	11	194	15	8	.652	2	828	205	14	1	50	98	5	80	71	3.29
8	9	Lee, William C., Chicago	R	37	36	20	1	282	19	15	.559	1	1202	295	30	1	85	105	4	125	108	3.45
9	7	Davis, Curtis B. St. Louis	R	49	31	13	14	248	22	16	.579	3	1059	279	13	3	48	70	2	121	100	3.625
10	5	Hamlin, Luke D., Brooklyn	R	40	36	19	2	270	20	13	.606	2	1100	255	16	..	54	88	2	115	109	3.633
11	11	Posedel, William J., Boston	R	33	20	18	3	221	15	13	.536	5	927	221	23	..	78	73	1	103	96	3.91
12	8	Pressnell, Forest, Brooklyn	R	31	18	10	9	157	9	7	.563	2	669	171	9	1	33	43	3	76	70	4.01
13	4	Gumbert, Harry E., New York	R	36	34	14	1	244	18	11	.621	2	1047	257	16	1	81	81	5	132	117	4.32
14	14	Klinger, Robert H., Pittsburgh	R	37	33	10	3	225	14	17	.452	2	989	251	21	3	81	64	6	120	109	4.38
15	16	Bowman, Joseph E., Pittsburgh	R	37	27	10	8	185	10	14	.417	1	813	217	19	7	43	58	1	105	92	4.48
16	15	Higbe, Walter K., 5Cgo-34Ph	R	43	28	14	13	210	12	15	.444	1	965	220	22	10	123	98	7	122	109	4.67
17	18	Beck, Walter W., Philadelphia	R	34	16	12	13	183	7	14	.333		812	203	20	3	64	77	1	104	96	4.72
18	17	Mulcahy, Hugh N., Philadelphia	R	38	31	14	7	226	9	16	.360	1	1006	248	30	11	93	59	11	144	125	4.98

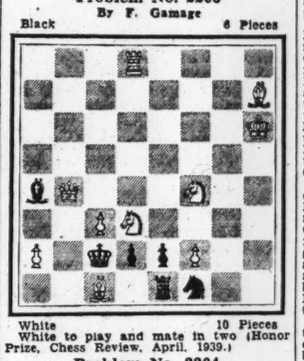
Balks—Walters, 3; Lee, Davis, Posedel, Pressnell, Gumbert, 1 each.
Ties—Casey, 2; Derringer, Fette, Passeau, French, Hamlin, Pressnell, Higbe, Beck, 1 each.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dec. 23, 1939
Problem No. 2203
By F. Gamage

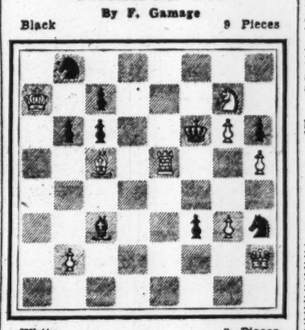
Black 6 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two (Honor Prize, Chess Review, April, 1939.)

Problem No. 2204
By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three (Special Prize, Lasker's Chess Magazine, 1906.)

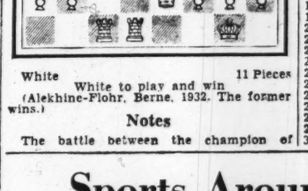
Solutions to Problems

No. 2201. Q-R2
No. 2202. 1. Q-B2 RxQ
2. B-B3
1. BxQ
2. B-B6
1. KtxQ
2. Kt-Q7
1. RxKt
2. QxR(Q3) Kt-Kt6
1. B-B3 B-Kt6
2. KtxQPch

End-Game No. 490. White wins: 1 RxBch KxR; 2 R-Kt6ch, K-R2; 3 KtxKBP (the crusher). Resigns. Black cannot overcome 4 B-Q3ch, etc

End-Game No. 491

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and win
(Alekhine-Flohr, Berne, 1932. The former wins.)

Notes

The battle between the champion of North Jersey, Neuss, and the South Jersey champion, Du Bois, is being played a game a week. After two games, each player had scored a victory.

The winter season finds the various New Jersey chess clubs engaged in matches and tournaments. The Bergen County championship this year resulted in a tie between E. Fundell and L. Errequist. The Newark-Rice chamoionship tournament is now in progress. And the North Jersey Chess Association team tournament is under way, with Newark-Rice, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Polish, and the Pillsbury competing in section A, and Perth Amboy, East Orange, and other teams from Newark-Rice, Polish, Jersey City, and Elizabeth in section B.

The European situation is having its effect in the chess world. Hastings, England, has been the scene in international tournaments held over the Christmas holidays for about twenty years, but this year, if there is any congress at all, it will hardly be up to the standards of previous Premier Tournaments, in which Alekhine, Euwe, Capablanca, Keres, Fine, Reshevsky, and Flohr were numbered among the contestants.

There is a saying among chess players that luck favors the better player. It is certainly true in the case of the game below, which would probably pass unnoticed if one of the players, the lucky winner, were not Reuben Fine, surely one of the leading five or six players in the world.

His opponent, in this game from the Marshall Chess Club championship tournament now being played weekly, surely covered himself with glory, up to a point!

Sicilian Defense

Knorr	Fine	Knorr	Fine
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	30 Kt-Q	P-QR4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	31 B-Q3	P-K4
3 P-Q4	PxP	32 P-B5	P-Q4
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	33 Kt-K3	PxKP
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	34 BxP	B-R3
6 Kt(Q4)-Kt5	P-Q3	35 R(B)-B3	QR-B
7 B-K2	B-K2	36 Kt-Q5	Q-Q3
8 B-KKt5	Castles	37 R(B3)-Kt3	B-B5
9 BxKt	BxB	38 Kt-Kt6	Kt-Q8
10 Castles	Q-R4	39 KtxR	RxKt
11 Q-K	R-Q1	40 KtxKt	PxKt
12 R-Q	B-K2	41 P-Kt3(a)	B-Q4
13 P-QR3	R-Q2	42 BxB	QxB
14 K-R	P-QR3	43 PxP	PxP
15 Kt-Q4	Q-B2	44 Q-Q	Q-K5
16 P-B4	P-B4	45 R-Q3	BxP
17 Kt-Kt3	R-Q	46 R(Q3)-K3	QxKtP
18 R-Q3	P-QKt4		mate(b)
19 R-R3	P-Kt5		

(a) Knorr considers 41 Q-Q2 the proper move, and if Q-K4; 42 B-Q3, BxB; 43 RxB, etc.

(b) Chess blindness at its worst, but Black has the attack and might readily outwit White in due time anyhow.

One of the inevitable penalties of being a grand master is that losses are frequently given more publicity than wins. But in the case of the game below, played in the Buenos Aires team tournament, Keres representing Finland, and Foerder, Palestine, the ending is a perfect example of end-game pawn counting. Perhaps Keres did not lose brilliantly, but he did lose mathematically.

Ordinarily Keres loses because he outcombines himself, tries too hard to push a brilliant attack. Here he never really gets a position good enough to think of attacking, and loses positionally.

Zukertort

Foerder	Keres	Foerder	Keres
White	Black	White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	31 Kt-K6ch	K-Kt
2 P-QKt3	P-QKt3	32 Q-Q8	R-QB4
3 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	33 Kt-Kt7	P-B5
4 P-K3	Castles	34 PxP	B-Kt5
5 B-K2	P-B4	35 K-B	K-B
6 P-B4	Kt-B3	36 Kt-Q8	K-Q2
7 Castles	P-Q3	37 B-B6ch	K-Q2
8 P-Q4	PxP	38 KtxB	PxKt
9 KtxP	B-Kt2	39 K-K2	K-B3
10 B-KB3	Q-Kt	40 P-R5	K-Kt2
11 Kt-B3	R-Q	41 K-Q3	K-R3
12 R-B	Kt-K4	42 K-B2	Kt-P
13 BxB	QxB	43 K-Kt3	P-B4
14 Q-K2	P-QR3	44 P-R4	P-R3
15 KR-Q	Kt-B3	45 P-B3	P-Kt4
16 KtxKt	PxKt	46 P-R5	P-B5
17 RxR	RxR	47 P-K4	K-Kt3
18 R-Q	Q-B2	48 KxP	K-B3
19 RxR	QxR	49 K-B3	K-Q2
20 Q-Q	Q-B2	50 K-Q4	K-K3
21 P-KR3	P-QR4	51 P-B5	PxPch
22 Q-Q3	Kt-Q2	52 KxP	K-K4
23 Kt-R4	Kt-B4	53 K-B4	P-Kt3
24 KtxKt	BxB	54 PxP	K-B3
25 Kt-K4	P-B3	55 K-Q5	K-Kt4
26 P-QR4	B-R6	56 P-K5	KxP
27 P-B5	K-Kt2	57 P-K6	K-Kt6
28 Q-Q4	PxP	58 P-K7	Kt-P
29 KtxP	Q-Q3	59 P-K8(Q)	P-B8
30 QxQ	PxQ	60 Q-Kt6ch	Resigns

Sports Around the Hub

Bruins Here Monday Night

Christmas Eve and Christmas night the Bruins sacrifice to entertain others, playing Americans before the New York public tomorrow night and here at the Boston Garden Monday night. In the game at the Garden here the locals will entertain the Chicago Black Hawks.

Chicago, incidentally, will play Rangers in New York Saturday night and if Manager Paul Thompson so decides, the team can watch the Bruins battle Amerks on Sunday night. Other games over the week end find Detroit at Toronto on Saturday, Toronto at Rangers and Canadiens at Detroit on Monday.

* * *

Harvard and Tech hockey teams were both making preparations today for their trips to Lake Placid. The Crimson is scheduled to meet Princeton in a three-game exhibition series Dec. 28-30, while the Engineers will take part in an eight-team tournament between St. Lawrence, Colgate, Middlebury, Williams, Union, Cornell, and Hamilton from Jan. 1-3.

* * *

The Boston Olympics play the first of their two-game series with the St. Hyacinthe Gaels at the Garden tomorrow afternoon, and the second at the same place Tuesday night. The way the locals have been burning up the league with four straight wins and six games without defeat, it is not too much to expect another double win over the holiday.

How seriously the Olympics are taking their participation in the Provincial League this year may be seen in the fact that the club did not schedule any exhibition games for this Christmas season. Both Coach Hago Harrington and Walter Brown, General Manager of the Garden and organizer of the team, feel that games with such schools as McGill or Toronto cannot do any good. A victory would not mean a thing, and a defeat would hurt.

* * *

All registered skaters in New England are eligible to compete in the New England Speed skating competitions to be held Jan. 13 on Turner's Pond, Walpole. Following the finals in the afternoon, the Walpole Winter Carnival will be held, with figure skating events being run off in the evening.

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Commerce and Finance

Holiday Buying Gives Big Boost to the Retail Trade Activities

Business and Industry

Inter-American Gain in Trade Viewed Small

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The volume of trade which the United States can develop in South America is less imposing than is indicated by the amount of publicity given this subject, in the opinion of Poor's Investment Advisory Service. Moreover, says the Service, the peacetime European markets recently lost cannot be replaced by markets in South America which will be identical in character or equal in volume.

In addition, indications are that the United States will face serious problems in securing domination of these markets. Already Argentine commercial circles have intimated that they favor import trade from Great Britain, and that imports will be 'continued as far as possible from "normal sources."

Many Problems

"The difficulties confronting the growth of this nation's South American trade cannot be easily eradicated," declares the service. "In the case of Argentina, her surplus supplies for export are too similar in character to those commodities of which the United States already has an ample supply, such as grains and meats. A possible exception might be wool, which may find a wide market in the United States since Britain is taking the entire Australian wool crop.

"In the largest South American country, Brazil, there are serious economic obstacles to increasing United States trade. The major part of our imports from that country is in the form of coffee. Undoubtedly this trade will continue, but the demand for coffee in the United States is relatively inelastic and not subject to any substantial expansion. Brazil's second most important crop is cotton, and our surplus supply of that commodity has been one of Secretary Wallace's major headaches.

"Even in those countries in which U. S. trade leads—Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Venezuela—there exist important trade relations with Europe. One outstanding disadvantage which the United States faces in competition with European countries for South American trade is found in the international currency situation.

"The monetary units of major European countries have been depreciated and are now quoted in foreign exchange in most cases substantially below prices of only a few months ago.

Dollar Expensive Unit

"On a relative basis, the dollar is the most expensive monetary unit in the world. As a result, importers of United States goods must pay a high price for the dollar exchange which is necessary to finance trade with this country.

"As the European War continues, this situation appears likely to become even more acute than at present. A further dollar devaluation would ameliorate this inequality of exchange rates, but such action is unlikely as it would entail serious monetary and financial dislocation within the United States.

"It seems strange," Poor's continues, "that so much emphasis has been placed upon what the United States will gain in export markets as a result of the European War. As a matter of fact, this nation is likely to show a net loss from prewar volume of its foreign trade rather than any gain over the near term, at least.

"Prosperity must come from markets within this country, if it is to develop out of present recovery," concludes the survey. "War markets are uncertain markets, both as to volume, profit and duration. A sound business expansion will be far more likely to evolve from increased production for domestic consumption than from wartime exports to Latin America or elsewhere."

Auto Output Placed At 3,720,000 Units

DETROIT (AP)—Automobile production for the year will total approximately 3,720,000 assemblies, Ward's Automotive Reports said in summarizing 1939 as the tenth best year in the history of the industry. This week's output was estimated to be 117,705 vehicles compared with a revised total of 118,405 last week and 92,890 a year ago this week.

Ward's survey said "the fourth quarter spurt was a potent factor" in making 1939 an "above average" year.

Although one holiday falls next week the survey said the daily rate of production is likely to be maintained.

U. S. Production of Pigs 16 P. C. Above 1938 Crop

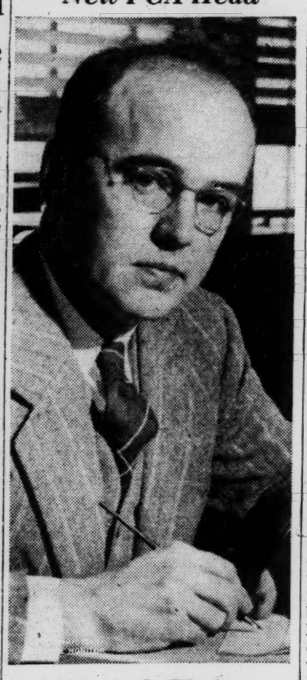
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated that 31,985,000 head of pigs were produced on American farms between June 1 and December 1.

This was an increase of 4,334,000 or 16 per cent over the fall crop of 1938. The department said this fall's crop was the largest in the 17 years for which records were available.

With the spring pig crop 20 per cent larger than that of the spring of 1938, the total pig crop for 1939 was estimated at 84,302,000 head, or an increase of 19 per cent over that of 1938.

The total 1939 crop was also said to be the largest in the 17 recorded years and 17 per cent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average.

New FCA Head



Dr. A. G. Black

Appointed Governor of the Farm Credit Administration by President Roosevelt. He succeeds F. F. Hill, resigned. Mr. Black has been serving as chief of the Department of Agriculture's marketing and regulatory work.

Netherlands May Be Hard Hit By British Blockade of Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The announcement of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, that exports of German origin or ownership are to be made subject to seizure on the high seas as a measure of reprisal against Germany's many violations of international law, caused great anxiety in the Netherlands. Such a measure will undoubtedly cause large damage to neutral shipping, trade and industry.

It is still an open question whether the protests of the neutral countries against the proposed British and French control on exports of neutral countries will have the desired result. If not we probably stand at the beginning of a new phase in the present war—a war chiefly fought with economic weapons.

Even before the war, alterations in the map of Europe had dealt serious blows to Netherlands' foreign trade. Since the beginning of the war incoming trade and shipping traffic of the Netherlands has been hindered substantially by the British control measures. In view of these measures it was somewhat surprising that the Netherlands imports for October, after a decline during September, maintained a relatively normal volume and were only 3,000,000 guilders ($1,592,700) lower than in the same month of the previous year.

The specification of the October imports shows, however, that those from the overseas countries had decreased rather substantially, while the imports from the neighboring countries, Belgium and Germany, had increased.

Part of the imports from these countries are re-exported in the same form, or are manufactured. The new measures of the British and French Governments will hit not only Germany, but probably in the same degree, the Netherlands, and other neutral countries.

Owing to the fact that trade traffic between Germany and the Netherlands is still very extensive, the Netherlands will undoubtedly have to bear the greatest burden. The great strength of the Netherlands' economic position through the centuries has been that its trade and shipping industry played the role of mediator. The Netherlands was, and is, the link between Central and Western Europe.

Traffic of German Goods

The following table shows the transit traffic of German products through the Netherlands for the past four years:

(I) Transit With Over-loading

	In Tons	In Per Cent of the total Netherlands Transit
From Germany		
1935	12,693,400	52.80
1936	14,799,900	51.81
1937	18,948,500	52.14
1938	17,692,200	48.07
To Germany		
1935	12,142,600	50.51
1936	15,038,700	52.65
1937	18,395,150	50.61
1938	21,558,200	63.47

(II) Transit Without Overloading

From Germany		
1935	6,911,500	67.02
1936	7,377,500	60.47
1937	10,058,900	62.14
1938	7,680,700	57.32
To Germany		
1935	3,531,400	31.48
1936	4,359,700	35.73
1937	5,573,700	34.43
1938	5,474,400	40.85

The transit traffic of German coal practically came to a standstill after the declaration of war, but that of general cargo, such as industrial products, remained considerable. The Netherlands port of Rotterdam is one of the largest transit ports for German products to other neutral destinations, such as South and North America, Italy, Spain, Netherlands Indies, Africa, and so on.

The following table shows clearly the loss in the port traffic of Rotterdam since the beginning of the war in comparison with the same period of the previous year:

	1939 Sept. 3-Nov. 18	1938 Sept. 4-Nov. 19
Number of ships	965	3,362
Tonnage	1,584,392	5,421,602

Weigh German Re-Exports

Meanwhile the result of the new British and French measures will depend chiefly on which explanation the authorities give to the words "exports of German origin." If this means all products coming from Germany, then German exports, and also traffic of these exports, will be practically impossible.

So far many German products, destined for instance, for South America, have been bought by Netherlands merchants, so that the products were of neutral ownership at the date of shipment. If the British and French authorities look only for the origin of the products, the question of the owner is wholly indifferent. This would lead to very disagreeable consequences for numbers of Netherlands exporters.

Moreover, so far the prevailing view is that German goods, which are manufactured in a neutral country, must not be regarded further as goods of German origin. It is thought here that the view of the British authorities will be that re-exports from Germany will not be regarded as goods of German origin unless more than 25 per cent of their value represents additional German work or material—always provided that the goods are owned by neutral firms.

These are, however, all open questions on the answer to which a large part of the Netherlands industry, trade and transit traffic will depend.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Supreme War Council's decision to establish close economic collaboration between Britain and France has been unanimously applauded by the British. Anglo-French executive committees are to be set up to deal with Air, Munitions, Raw Materials, Oil, Food, Shipping and Economic Warfare. The two countries will draw up a joint import program; means of production and of transport will be used jointly; any limitations imposed by war upon imports or consumption will be shared jointly.

Clearly such co-operation is imperative if the economic power of the two countries is to be used with its maximum force for the prosecution of the war. It is to be hoped that there will be developed equally tight co-operation in financial matters, for which there has not been appointed any joint executive committee. And the further step of forming a customs union between France and Britain is being urged by many.

To Develop Plan

It will of course take some time to make this plan effective in many of the details of trade, transport and communication between the two countries which at present cause considerable trouble to businessmen with interests in trade betwen France and Britain. But it is highly encouraging, for the prosecution of the war, that the lessons of co-operation which were slowly learned in the last war, have been remembered so soon in this war.

It is Europe's tragedy that such economic co-operation has had to wait upon the desperate needs of war. Economic co-operation in peace is as potent for the ends of peace as it is in war for the ends of war.

Perhaps the major fault of the Treaty of Versailles was its devotion to purely political conceptions of the state and its slighting of economic necessities. That fault was increased rather than diminished by the policies of Europe, in which of necessity Britain and France were in the lead, during the post war generation.

War has again reminded us of the tragic consequences of such economic blindness. It will be an ill omen for future European peace if the economic collaboration newly born between Britain and France is killed when the war ends. It should be easier to maintain such collaboration between the two countries in peace than for almost any other similar countries.

There are, of course, many vested interests here which will oppose such a peacetime plan; they are silent at present because the issue at the moment is merely the efficient prosecution of the war.

A New Europe

Spokesmen of all our political parties, including the Prime Minister himself, have assured us of their conviction that the war will have failed of its purpose, even if we secure military victory, unless a new Europe is built.

The prolongation of economic collaboration between France and Britain after the war may be a touchstone by which to test the sincerity of those convictions; to test whether the people of England have yet learned that where private and public interests conflict, the public interest must prevail.

The overseas trade returns for October illustrates the difficult situation faced by our exporters. Total imports were valued at £96,200,000 for the month of October, 1937; £79,100,000 for October, 1938; £49,900,000 for September, 1939, the first month of the war, and £61,800,000 for October, 1939.

Imports have thus recovered sharply from the low level caused by dislocations to trade on the outbreak of war. The value of British exports was £47,200,000 in October, 1937; £42,600,000 in October, 1938; £23,100,000 in September, 1939, and £24,600,000 in October. Thus British exports have made practically no improvement since the first month of war. The excess of imports was £35,200,000 for October, 13 per cent more than a year ago.

It is natural that exports should decline with the outbreak of war. Our trade with Germany and Poland has vanished. The convoy system slows down the movement of our shipping. Enemy action has sunk a sizable tonnage of both our ships and of neutral ships. And a considerable tonnage of merchant shipping had to be diverted to war purposes. But in addition to these difficulties exporters have been complaining of the slow action of the official controls.

Export licenses are required for the export of many commodities, and at first it seems that the department concerned must have been overwhelmed by the volume of work, so that there were long delays in issuing licenses.

Export Made Vital

We do not seem to have developed strong official encouragement for our export trade, and this is vital, since imports must of necessity be kept at a high level, and what cannot be paid for by exports or by services must be paid for by drafts on our reserves of foreign exchange, of gold, and of capital invested abroad.

If our blockade of German exports is as effective as it was in the last war, the German foreign markets should be open to our exporters, if they can compete effectively with other countries, notably the United States, which will be eager to capture these markets, particularly in South America. There is a large South-East European market begging to be served by British traders.

The Board of Trade has published its index of wholesale prices for October. The index is based on 1930 as 100. The index for foods and tobacco rose from 90.4 in August this year to 100.7 in September and 109.2 in October. The index for industrial materials and manufactures rose from 102.2 in August to 107.4 in September and 111.3 in October.

The combined index rose by 12.8 per cent in the first two months of war, and prices have continued to rise during November. The official policy has all along been to stabilize prices, but this does not seem so far to have had much success.

The Ministry of Labor's cost of living index also showed a rise in October, though a smaller rise than in September. The increase during the first month of war was 6½ per cent, and during the second month, 2½ per cent. During November there have been further increases in retail prices, and a rise is imminent in gas and electricity charges.

Rise in November Excise Tax Income

WASHINGTON (AP) — Better business, the Treasury said, boosted excise tax revenues in November to $182,722,850, or $3,567,958 more than in November, 1938.

Tax collections were higher on nearly every item except gasoline and telephone and telegraph tolls. Among the items yielding more money for the federal till were liquor, tobacco, playing cards, oil, tires, trucks, automobiles, radios, refrigerators and theater admissions.

Brier Hill Iron to Be Dissolved After 101 Years

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — Brier Hill Iron & Coal Co., 101 year old and once Youngstown's largest business, has passed out of existence.

Stockholders have arranged for dissolution of the company and distribution of assets valued at $13 per share. There are 5,000 shares.

Department Store Sales Gain 4 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Dec. 9 were 4 per cent larger than the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended Dec. 2 sales had been 5 per cent under corresponding 1938 date. For the four weeks ended Dec. 9, sales averaged 1 per cent larger than last year.

In the week ended Dec. 9, sales increased 6 per cent over a year ago in the Boston federal reserve district, 6 per cent in the Philadelphia, 9 in the Cleveland, 7 in the Richmond, 6 in the Atlanta, 5 in the Chicago, and 6 per cent in the St. Louis district. Sales were even with last year in the New York and Dallas districts and 1 per cent below last year in the Kansas City and San Francisco areas. No figure was given for the Minneapolis district.

Union Pacific Co. Reports Drop in Operating Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Pacific Co., one of the first of the nation's big rail systems to report for November, said net operating income that month had dropped to $2,776,916 from $3,206,298 a year ago. (Figures are before fixed charges and other income.)

Gross income during November amounted to $14,478,214, against $14,532,613 a year ago.

Kansas City Southern Railway reported net operating income increased to $295,845 from $211,141 a year ago.

Retail Sales 5 to 13 P. C. Over '38 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Holiday shoppers gave a big lift to the week's retail trade and compensated for the disappointing movement earlier in December, Dun & Bradstreet reported in their weekly survey.

In some instances, the review asserted, capacity attendance at stores hindered selling. The increase in volume for the nation over the corresponding period last year was estimated at 5 to 13 per cent.

"Practical gifts continued in high favor. Sales of occasional furniture pieces and electrical appliances were well ahead of last year. Neckwear, hosiery, gloves, and handbags led the volume turnover in furnishings and accessories lines. Dolls were favorite purchases in toy departments, with popular price wheel goods and stuffed toys, particularly the baby panda and honey bear, next in demand.

"Jewelry sections reported most of the business in lower-price merchandise, but also an exceptionally strong call for better grades, which averaged 10 to 25 per cent ahead of last year in dollar volume. While evening apparel sold actively, dress, coat, and shoe sales continued to feel the retarding influence of mild weather."

"On a regional basis," it continued, "sales comparisons again were most favorable in the more highly industrialized areas. The average gain for both New England and the East was estimated at 5 to 11 per cent, while the Middle West, despite slow turnover in drought-stricken farm districts, was ahead by 8 to 16 per cent.

"Merchants in the South noted a freer spending mood resulting from the recent upward trend in cotton prices, and reported an average increase of 5 to 13 per cent. Trade in the Southwest was 3 to 7 per cent higher, and in the Northwest 4 to 9 per cent greater. Spottiness characterized trends on the Pacific coast, but most cities showed a total 3 or 4 per cent above last year's."

Wholesale markets had settled down to their customary year-end lull. Most houses were chiefly preoccupied with last-minute deliveries and the preparation of statements. Some calls for gift merchandise were received, although transactions were largely on January promotional merchandise and early Spring goods.

Sellers reported that reorders of gift lines were in somewhat smaller volume than a year ago, but that the decline was of normal proportions, in view of the more extensive advance commitments made this year.

Repeated Cutting Of Tire Prices Hit by Seiberling

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—President J. Penfield Seiberling accompanied a report on Seiberling Rubber Company's "most successful year in a decade" with an attack on "repeated price-cutting" by "some of the larger manufacturers." He predicted a "modest" price increase soon.

The 18-year-old concern reported $828,791 net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, against $297,494 the preceding 12 months. Gross sales of $10,896,542 represented a 14 per cent increase.

"The only disappointing development during the year," Mr. Seiberling said, "was the outbreak again of repeated price-cutting on tires and tubes in the form of so-called 'special merchandising sales' fostered and aggressively promoted by some of the larger manufacturers, that resulted in such an unsettling of the resale price structure and demoralization of the market that on Nov. 1, last, one of the larger companies decreased retail and wholesale prices in the face of a 25 per cent increase in crude rubber prices and a rise of 22 per cent in the cost of cotton.

"In view of this condition and rising manufacturing costs, it is confidently believed that the present price structure cannot stand for long and that a modest increase in prices, fully justified by those higher costs, will materialize in the near future."

The company is considering a new plan for retirement of certain contingent liabilities and to provide increased working capital. Last June stockholders authorized a 34,000 share issue of a new $2.50 convertible prior preference, intended for sale to investment bankers, but it was not issued. A restudy indicated "considerably less money was needed than contemplated" and a new plan "is to be devised to suit the changed conditions."

Brokers' Loans Increase $28,000,000 During Week

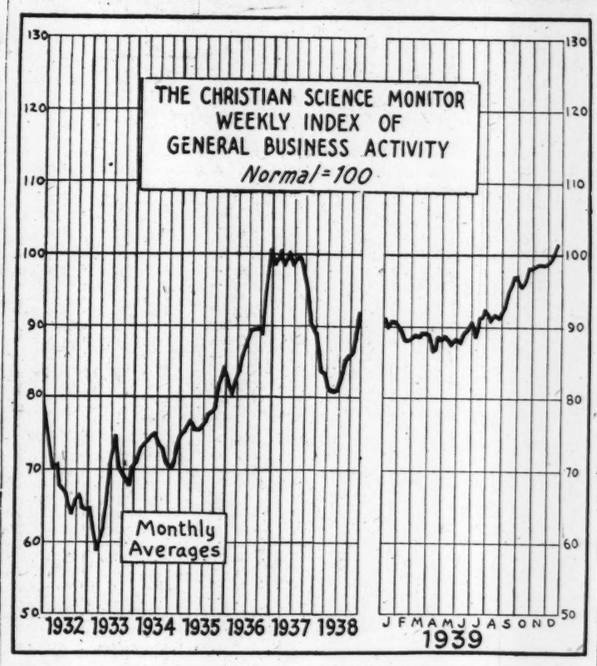
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $666,000,000.

The week ended Dec. 20 and the total represented an increase of $28,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $690,000,000.

Erie Operating Net Months

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad reported net operating income for November of $1,192,741 compared with $531,458 for the same period a year ago.

Monitor Index of Business Extends Its Gains in Week



In the week ended Dec. 16 The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity extended its gains of the previous two weeks, reaching a new high for the current recovery movement and the highest since February, 1937. Advancing from 101.0 on Dec. 9, the index registered 101.4 (prel.) on Dec. 16. This compared with 92.4 on Dec. 17, 1938.

Electric power production mounted to another new all-time high, recording a total of 2,604,558,000 kilowatt hours for the week, compared with 2,585,560,000 in the previous week and 2,332,978,000 in the corresponding week of last year. On an adjusted basis the increase was more than was seasonally expected and the adjusted index advanced.

Both bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings eased off during the week, the former contrary to a seasonal rise and the latter less than anticipated for the period. The adjusted figures, as a result, showed a decline for debits and an increase for the carloadings series.

Holiday buying helped boost retail trade figures during the past week, and gains which helped to offset the disappointing results of the carly part of the month were reported.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Dec. 16* 1939	Dec. 9 1939	Dec. 17 1938
Bk debits outside NYC	91.4	93.6	89.7
Elec power production	103.5	103.0	95.8
Misc carloadings	107.3	104.4	88.2

*Preliminary.

Rail Operating Net In First 10 Months Totals $23,245,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that Class I railroads in the United States had net income of $23,245,000 in the first 10 months of this year.

In the same period of 1938, Class I railroads had a net deficit of $151,399,000.

On the basis of the report for the first 10 months of 1939, some authorities predicted that the railroads might have a net income of $90,000,000 to $100,000,000 for this year.

A net deficit of $123,471,074 was reported for all of 1938. In 1937 the net income of $98,057,740 was realized.

During October this year the Class I railroads had a net income of $56,521,000 compared with a net income of $24,171,000 in October, 1938.

Scrap Consumption Sets a New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stel mills, blast furnaces, and foundries consumed 4,025,000 gross tons of iron and steel scrap in November in the production of new iron and steel, setting a new high record for both scrap and steel, according to the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel Inc., New York. This compares with 3,974,000 tons in October, the previous record month, and 2,732,000 tons in November, 1938.

In the first 11 months of 1939, the total of all scrap consumed domestically was 31,201,000 tons, compared with 19,117,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1938, the Scrap Institute estimates.

Exports of scrap in October totaled 336,775 tons, and for 10 months of this year 3,098,369 tons. The ratio of domestic consumption to exports continues a little over 11 to 1.

West Coast Trade Best in 10 Years

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — October was the best foreign trade month of the West Coast in a decade.

Commerce Department figures today showed that the five Pacific customs districts did more than $60,000,000 worth of foreign commerce in that month, with exports holding the customary domination.

Exports totaled $43,533,000 against $38,986,000 in September and $35,994,000 in October last year.

Imports totaled $16,805,000, a few thousand dollars over the preceding month, and comparing with $10,360,000 in October, 1938.

San Francisco got an enormous trade for the month. Exports rose to $22,045,000, the largest one-month figure in a decade. The previous month's total was under $12,000,000.

Receives Order for Mill Equipment

PITTSBURGH (AP)—United Engineering and Foundry Company announced it had received an order for merchant mill equipment for the new plant of the Rustless Iron and Steel Corporation of Baltimore, now under construction. The value of the order was not disclosed.

R. T. Smith Denies Shimp Testimony At Monopoly Hearing

CHICAGO (AP)—Raymond T. Smith, a Vice-President of Alfred M. Best and Company, issued a statement denying certain parts of testimony given before the Senate Monopoly Committee in Washington by Herbert Shimp, head of the American Conservation Committee.

Mr. Shimp said he paid special commissions to Mr. Smith for his services in connection with reinsurance of the Security Life Insurance Company of Illinois and the re-insurance of the Chicago National Life Insurance Company.

The committee record showed the commissions amounted to more than $50,000.

"In 1932, after the Security Life Insurance Company, Chicago, was placed in the hands of a receiver, I negotiated for the re-insurance of the business of this company into the Central Life Insurance Company of Illinois," Mr. Smith's statement read.

" . . . As compensation for my services as an authority on life reinsurance contracts and for negotiating for the re-insurance of the Security Life into the Central Life of Illinois, the latter company, through its President, Alfred MacArthur, agreed to pay me.

"During these transactions, I also negotiated on behalf of Mr. MacArthur with the American Conservation Company for the rewriting of the business of the Security Life . . . .

"When I undertook to represent Mr. MacArthur, there were no arrangements to pay me compensation except that Mr. MacArtnur promised that his company would pay me a reasonable compensation at the conclusion of the deal. After the re-insurance . . . , Mr. MacArthur suggested that the compensation paid me by the American Conservation Company would be sufficient, to which I agreed. . . ."

Excess Reserves Up $50,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said lendable excess reserves of banks increased $50,000,000 to a total of $4,900,000,000 in the week ended December 20.

The gain, attributed mostly to gold imports, followed a sharp reduction in the preceding week due to treasury borrowing.

The board also said that the 12 federal reserve banks sold $16,000,000 their government bond investments during the week.

Many Workers Get Year-End Bonus Checks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Numerous concerns this year are rewarding employees with bonuses.

Bond Stores, Inc., announced that 5,443 employees, including 4,300 union tailors in plants here and in Rochester and New Brunswick, N. J., and employees in 57 stores here and in 44 other cities will share in a Christmas bonus totaling $375,000. Individual amounts will vary according to length of service.

Eclipse Sleep Products, Inc., Brooklyn, a division of the United States Cabinet Bed Company, will distribute $16,000 among 300 office and factory employees at a party. The rate of payment will be measured by years of service and wages earned for the current year. The company reported new high records for both wages and sales.

Libbey-Owens Bonus

The Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company distributed Christmas bonuses to its 7,495 employees. This represents 2 per cent of each employee's compensation for the year.

Bonuses totaling $20,000 will be paid to factory supervisors, salesmen, office and clerical employees of the Lubin-Weeker Company, maker of Weldon pajamas.

For 22 years the Packard Motor Car Company has presented gold watches or sets of silverware to 10-year employees at Christmas time. This year's group of new 10-year employees, numbering 601, was the largest to date, the company stated.

Alvan Macauley, Chairman, and M. M. Gilman, president, revealed at the presentation ceremony that 3,985 employees, or 27 per cent of the total factory pay roll of 14,590 have been with the company 10 years or more. Those who have been with the company five years or more number 5,278, representing 36 per cent of the total. There are 912 20-year employees and 168 have been with the company for 30 years or more.

Simmons Company

In Linden the Simmons Company, makers of mattresses, gave about 1,300 employees $15 each. Eighteen employees, with the company 20 years, also received gold watches.

A Christmas service award was paid to all employees of the Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pa., and to members of the company's sales organizations throughout the country. Those who joined the company before Jan. 1, last, received $25 plus $1 for each additional year of continuous service. Others received smaller amounts.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 17

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

Banking Service
1817 — 1939
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 719,520
1939 volume to date 256,941,721
1938 volume to date 288,071,792

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—With a holiday atmosphere prevailing in the financial district, the stock market today found the going difficult.

Small advances ruled at the start, but these were canceled in many cases later and, at the beginning of the final hour, fractional gains and losses were about evenly divided.

Forward leanings were displayed by Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Loew's, Anaconda, Johns-Manville, Woolworth and Goodyear.

Unchanged to off a shade were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, General Electric, American Can, Union Carbide, U. S. Rubber and United Aircraft.

With Christmas just around the corner, boardrooms were virtually deserted. Most offices were manned by one-fifth or less of the ordinary personnel.

The few traders who appeared, although cheered by the flow of optimistic business news, kept commitments at a minimum. Tax selling, while light, was still a retarding influence, brokers said.

Foreign Bonds Strong

The foreign dollar list showed strength in moderate trading in the bond market today. Norwegian issues were chief gainers, with the 4½s of 65 up about 2 points, and the 4s of '63 more than a point higher.

U. S. Treasuries were quiet and firm, marking up gains running to 13-32.

The trend was mixed in the corporate division, with fractional losses possibly exceeding slight gains.

Among more active issues, losers of fractions included: St. Paul 5s, International Telephone 5s; Southern Railway 4s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

On the up side, in fairly substantial trading, were: North Western 4¾s of '49; Commonwealth Edison 3½s; Shell Union 2½s, and Louisville & Nashville unified 4s of '40.

Canadian Exports In November Rise To $97,163,000

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's exports during November rose in value to $97,163,000 from $85,979,000 in November last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

The United States was the best customer, taking goods amounting to $45,201,000 compared with $28,387,000 last year, followed by the United Kingdom with $30,008,000 against $35,750,000.

Value of chief exports, with figures for November, 1938 in parentheses: Alcoholic beverages $749,000 ($1,278,000); fruits $2,027,000 ($3,064,000); grains $18,228,000 ($14,849,000); barley $1,504,000 ($1,398,000); wheat $14,842,000 ($12,727,000); vegetables $1,500,000 ($1,357,000); wheat flour $1,847,000,000 ($1,561,000);

Cattle (except for stock) $1,085,000 ($1,134,000); cheese $2,755,000 ($1,801,000); fish $2,791,000 ($2,726,000); meat $4,517,000 ($3,477,000);

Fibres, textile and products $1,084,000 ($1,030,000) paper (chiefly newsprint) $12,133,000 ($11,592,000); planks and boards $3,805,000 ($3,475,000); pulp wood $979,000 ($735,000); wood pulp $3,436,000 ($2,493,000);

Iron and its products $5,679,000 ($4,217,000); automobiles $1,904,000 ($1,116,000); machinery $1,089,000 ($964,000); aluminum $1,833,000 ($2,022,000); copper $5,600,000 ($5,742,000); lead $675,000 ($627,000); nickel $5,115,000 ($5,647,000); non-metallic mineral products $3,587,000 ($2,735,000);

Chemicals and allied products $2,201,000 ($1,603,000); miscellaneous commodities $1,377,000 ($1,261,000).

To Buy Nashville Transit System From Tennessee Utilities

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Al Kraemer, of Knoxville, Tenn., has signed a contract to purchase the transportation system of Nashville, now owned by Tennessee Utilities Company.

Wendell L. Willkie, in response to an inquiry, confirmed today consummation of the deal at a meeting with Mr. Kraemer last night. Mr. Willkie is president of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, utility holding concern which controls Tennessee Utilities Company. The latter is the liquidating company to which all remaining assets of Tennessee Electric Power Company were transferred recently, following sale of its power properties to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. Kraemer, under the terms of the contract, agreed to form a Tennessee corporation to be known as Nashville Transit Lines to operate the system.

The contract is subject to approval by the city of Nashville and the Tennessee Railways and Public Utilities Commission.

The transportation system of Chattanooga, also controlled by Tennessee Utilities Company, was not affected by the contract.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	67½	67½	67½	
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	49	49	49	Dec21
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ¼
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	22	22	22	Dec21
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+ ¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec22
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	14	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Dec21
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	-	11	11	11	Dec22
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Dec15
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1⅛g)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (1g)	2	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	Dec21
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	2	176	176	176	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	Dec21
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	3	9	9	9	— ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68¼	68	68	Dec19
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	7	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
197⅛	123¼	Alpha Cem (1)	2	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜	+ ¼
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	15	15	15	— ¾
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	7	55	54⅛	54¼	— ½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	5	21¾	21	21	— ½
41½	16¾	Am Airlines	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	3	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
8	3½	Am Bosc	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Dec22
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	9	45¾	45¼	45½	Dec22
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	2	113	113	113	— ½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	176¼	176¼	176¼	Dec22
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	3	31½	31¼	31½	+ ¼
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	47½	47½	47½	
25½	18½	Am Ch & C (1g)	2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	129¼	129¼	129¼	— ⅛
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	8	7¼	7	7¼	+ ½
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	Dec22
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec22
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	5	5	5	Dec22
3⅜	1⅞	Am & For Pow	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	Dec22
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	6	27¾	27¼	27¾	Dec22
63½	25⅝	Am Hide & Lea	3	6	6	6¾	+ ¼
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	2	36	35½	35½	Dec14
59⅞	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	6	57½	57	57½	Dec22
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	14	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	58½	58½	58½	— ½
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	5	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	3	3	3	3	Dec22
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (1)	4	23¼	23	23	
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Dec 6
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf(4.80k)	4	56¾	56½	56¾	+1⅞
49	28	AP&L 5 pf (4k)	11	47½	47	47	+1
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	61	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
223¼	117⅞	Am Roll Mill	7	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
80¼	50	Am R M pf (4k)	1	69½	69½	69½	— ¾
15⅜	10⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	Dec22
63	35½	Am Sm&R (2a)	14	51¼	51	51¼	
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	142¼	142¼	142¼	
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	66½	66½	66½	— ½
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	5	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	6	12½	12⅜	12½	
18¼	9	Am Stove (1¾g)	2	15½	15½	15½	Dec22
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	80⅛	80	80	Dec22
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	Dec21
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	9	170½	170	170	— ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	83¼	82½	83¼	+1
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	4	84½	84⅜	84½	+ ⅜
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	4	148⅜	147¾	148⅜	Dec16
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	42	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
97	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛	Dec20
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	47½	47½	47½	Dec22
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	38	38	38	Dec14
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	15	30⅞	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	Dec22
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
37	21	Arc-D-M (1.10g)	2	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	Dec22
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	104½	104½	104½	Dec15
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	9	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	4	46½	46	46	Dec22
65	50	Amour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	7	37⅜	37¼	37¼	
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec20
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	35	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	Dec22
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	77	77	77	Dec22
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Dec16
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	27	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
71	50	AT & SF pf (5)	4	53⅜	52½	53¼	+ ¼
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	4	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Dec15
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18	18	18	Dec22
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	8	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Dec22
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46	45¾	46	Dec22
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	64½	64	64½	+ ¼
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Dec16
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec20
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	2	2	2	2	Dec19
9⅜	3⅛	Aviation Corp	3	7	7	7	

B

21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	10	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	8	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
30½	11½	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	2	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
21½	10¼	Barber As (¾g)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Dec22
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	5	26⅛	26	26	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26	26	26	Dec21
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec 5
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	128	128	128	+3
9⅜	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Dec21
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	2	54	54	54	Dec 4
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	4	30⅛	30	30	— ¼
22½	17⅜	Ben and (1.85g)	8	21½	21	21½	+ ½
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	Dec22
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅜
100	60¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	24	82¼	82	82	
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)		17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	114	113½	114	— ⅜
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	3	28	28	28	+1
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	6	19⅛	18½	19⅛	Dec22
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	7	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½a)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅝
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	7	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	3	22⅛	22	22	
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	6	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	4	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	2	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	Dec22
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	3	6	5⅞	6	Dec22
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	Dec22
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	5	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	36	36	36	— ¼
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	6	52¾	52	52	Dec22
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec21
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	3	12½	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	12	12	12	Dec22
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	9	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (1½g)	2	23¾	22¾	23¾	+ ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	36	36	36	Dec14
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	2	21¾	21½	21¾	Dec22
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	7	9½	9½	9½	Dec22
8	4	Budd Mfg	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	2	24	23¼	23¼	Dec21
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
19⅜	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	3	18¾	18½	18½	Dec22
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	12	11⅜	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4	4	4	Dec22
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	13	13	13	Dec22
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	2	15¾	15	15¾	Dec22

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	5	22	21¾	21¾	— ¾
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Dec1o
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (½g)	1	7	7	7	
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.60g)	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	12	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¾
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
33	13⅞	Carpenti (1.30g)	1	24½	24½	24½	Dec21
4	2⅜	Car & Gen(.15g)	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	71¼	71¼	71¼	Dec22
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	1	55	55	55	— ¼
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	3	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	8	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	9	25	24½	24½	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	6	5	4¾	5	+ ¾
15¾	3½	Cent Viol S(¼g)	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	Dec21
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Dec13
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	38	37⅝	37⅝	
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	6	20	20	20	Dec20
30	17	Cham P&F(.10g)	2	25	25	25	Dec21
21½	⅝	Checker Cab	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	11	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ¼
87½	85¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	92¼	92	92¼	Dec19
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf		2½	2½	2½	Dec21
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	10	⅜	¼	¼	
3⅝	⅝	Chi & N West pf	10	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	2	2	1⅞	2	Dec22
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	Dec22
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	9	½	½	½	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	7	14	14	14	+ ¼
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Dec21
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Dec15
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅜	¼	¼	Dec22
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	7	¾	¾	⅝	Dec22
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Dec22
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11	11	11	Dec22
13⅜	5	Childs Co	1	5	5	5	
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	16	89¾	89¼	89⅜	
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	4	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	Dec22
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Dec22
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	31½	31½	31½	Dec22
39	20⅛	Clev Gr B (2½g)	1	36	36	36	Dec22
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	9	39¾	39⅜	39¾	+ ⅜
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	117½	117½	117½	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Dec18
17⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	1	17	17	17	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec19
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Dec22
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18	18	18	Dec21
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	20	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	85	85	85	Dec22
15⅜	6⅛	C Pic vtc(2½c%f)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
30½	15½	Col P pf (2.41k)	7	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	7	92	92	92	
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	9	45½	45¼	45½	+ ⅜
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec1o
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	52¼	51⅝	52¼	+ ¼
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Dec13
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	5	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	35	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¾
31½	25⅝	Com Ed (1.80)	58	31½	31½	31½	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30⅝	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	11	22¾	22	22¾	Dec22
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	1	9⅞	9½	9⅞	Dec22
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	1	28½	28½	28½	
9⅝	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	8	9	8⅞	9	+ ½
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	27	30	29⅞	30	+ ¼
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	107	107	107	
2⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1k)	2	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	Dec22
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec22
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	51	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	10	2¼	2	2	Dec21
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16⅛	16	16	
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ½
17¼	9½	Contain Cp(⅛g)	10	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
2	1	Cont Bak B	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec22
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	2	91⅛	91	91	Dec22
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	7	43	42¾	42¾	
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	1	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	Dec22
40	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	40⅜	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
5½	1⅝	Cont Motors	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (1)	15	23⅞	23	23½	— ½
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (2g)	1	29	29	29	Dec22
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	12	63	63	63	— ¼
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	174	174	174	Dec19
5	3	Coty Inc (½g)	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	5	1	1	1	Dec22
38	16	Crane Co (.60g)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec21
32½	26⅜	Cream of W

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Data on Sales Of Securities Is Given SEC

WASHINGTON (AP) — Decca Record Company, Ltd., of London, sold 33,347 shares of common stock of Decca Records, Inc., on Oct. 17, the Securities Commission announced in a supplementary report on transactions during October by officers, directors and principal stockholders of corporations.

The British company, a beneficial owner of Decca Records, Inc., reported that it still held 50,224 shares of the common at the end of October. The stock was selling for around $6.50 a share on the New York Curb Exchange on Oct. 17, indicating that the disposal involved about $217,000.

Many Transactions

Other transactions reported to the commission for October included:

C. R. Smith, President of American Airlines, Inc., gave away 1,000 shares of the $10 par common stock and sold 200 shares. Louis Nielson, Galesburg, Ill., gave away 200 shares of Beatrice Creamery Company common.

Charles G. Yankey, Wichita, Kan., sold 1,100 shares of the common stock of Beech Aircraft Corp. Frederick A. Shick, New York, bought 400 shares of Bethlehem Steel Corp. 7 per cent cumulative preferred. Edward G. Budd, Jr., Philadelphia, sold 100 shares of Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co. common.

E. Harold Cluett, Troy, N. Y., sold 500 shares of Cluett Peabody & Co. common. Isaac M. Laddon, San Diego, Calif., sold 1,000 shares of Consolidated Aircraft Corp. common. Lowell M. Birrell, New York, sold 13,000 shares of Fidelio Brewery, Inc. capital stock.

Charles Francis Adams, Boston, bought 250 shares of General Electric Company common.

Adrian D. Joyce, Cleveland, gave away 2,225 shares of Glidden Company common. Joseph B. Graham, Detroit, reported the transfer of 26,859 shares of Graham Paige Motors common to creditors of the company in partial settlement of claims. Petrus W. Meyeringh, Wilmington, Del., bought 200 shares of Hercules Powder Co. common.

Carl M. Jacobs, Cincinnati, bought 400 shares of Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. common. Elmer E. Finck, Buffalo, sold 2,000 shares of National Gypsum Co. common. Joseph T. Hall, New York, bought 2,000 shares of New Park Mining Co. common.

War Transactions

Peerless Oil & Gas Co., Indiana, Pa., a beneficial owner, bought 31,000 shares of Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp. common. Pennroad Corp., Wilmington, sold 12,300 shares of Seaboard Air Line Railway common. Keith Spaulding, Pasadena, Calif., reported the acquisition of 1,520 shares of A. G. Spalding & Bros. common through a transfer in the termination of two trusts.

Myer B. Marcus, Philadelphia, bought 600 shares of Union Premier Food Stores, Inc., common. F. C. Biggert, Jr., Pittsburg, sold 500 shares of United Engineering & Foundry Co., $5 par common stock. John T. Beatty, Chicago, bought 1,400 shares of United Specialties Co. common. Alvin P. Adams, South Pasadena, Calif., sold 700 shares of Western Air Express common.

Commodity Prices Show an Increase Of 0.3 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.3 per cent during the week ended December 9, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The increase, says the report, was due largely to higher prices for raw materials. The rise offset the decline of the preceding week index for the week ended December 9 to 79.0 per cent of the 1926 average.

The farm product, food, hides and leather product, textile product, and chemical and drug groups advanced during the week. Fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and building materials declined slightly and housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged. All groups, except farm products, foods, and fuel and lighting materials, are substantially above their year ago levels. The increases over the year period range from about 1½ per cent for metals and metal products to more than 17 per cent for textile products.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials rose over 1 per cent to the highest point reached since late in September.

Commodity groups	Dec. 9 1939	Dec. 2 1939	Dec. 10 1938	Percentage changes from Dec. 10 '38 to Dec. 9 '39
All commodities	79.0	78.8	77.1	+ 2.5
Farm products	67.4	67.1	67.8	— .6
Foods	71.3	71.1	73.7	— 3.3
Hides & lea prod	104.0	103.9	93.4	+11.3
Textile products	76.6	76.0	65.4	+17.1
Fuel and lgt mtls	74.1	74.4	74.4	— .4
Metals & met prod	96.1	96.2	94.8	+1.4
Building materials	92.7	93.0	89.1	+4.0
Chemicals and drugs	77.6	77.5	76.3	+1.7
Housef'nshg goods	90.0	90.0	87.6	+2.7
Miscellaneous	78.4	78.4	72.8	+7.7
Raw materials	72.8	72.0	71.2	+2.2
Semimfg articles	81.5	81.6	75.1	+ 8.5
Finished products	82.0	82.1	80.6	+1.7
All commodities other than farm prod	81.5	81.4	79.2	+ 2.9
All com other than farm prod & foods	84.4	84.4	80.7	+4.6

Bangor & Aroostook R. R.

BANGOR, Maine (AP)—The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad reported surplus, after charges, of $20,809 for the month of November, 1939, as compared with $7,510 for November, 1938. For the first 11 months of the current year, ending Nov. 30, company officials reported a road surplus, after charges, of $139,927, as compared with $129,058 for the corresponding period of 1938.

Textile Activity Seen Slightly Above 1937; Best in 11 Years

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Textile activity for 1939 will be just a little higher than the relatively good years, 1936 and 1937, and the best of the past 11 years.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Chi El Mfg "A"	$1.50	Dec. 28	Dec. 26
Corr & Reyn pf	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Disher St Con Co Ltd "A" pf	$1	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
Io El 7% pf "A"	43¾c	Dec. 28	Dec. 15
Io El 6½% pf "B"	40¾c	Dec. 28	Dec. 15
Montreal Refrig & Ice Ltd $3 pf	$1.25	Dec. 27	Dec. 19
Nash M (np)	$1st pf $1	Dec. 29	Dec. 22
Nashua Mfg Co 7% cl "C" pf	$1	Dec. 29	Dec. 22
No St O Ltd 7% pf	87½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Truster Secur 7% pf	$1.75	Jan. 4	Dec. 22
Dejonge (Louis) & Co 2d pf	$5	Dec. 28	Dec. 22
Fox St Louis Prop $3 pf	50c	Dec. 29	Dec. 19
Grave Corp 6% pf	$1.75	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Hotel Statler Co Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Dec. 18	Dec. 15
Hotels Statler Co Inc 6% pf	37½c	Dec. 18	Dec. 15
Knudsen Creamery $1.50 A	75c	Dec. 11	Dec. 9
Nor Ind Pub Serv 7% pf	$1.75	Dec. 22	Dec. 18
Nor Ind Pub Serv 6% pf	$1.50	Dec. 22	Dec. 18
Nor Ind Pub Serv 5½% pf	$1.37½	Dec. 22	Dec. 18
Regal Shoe 7% pf	$1.75	Dec. 26	Dec. 15
Stetson (J B) pf	$1	Jan. 15	Dec. 8

Liquidating

Am Can Prop Cp	30c	Dec. 27	Dec. 15
Amer-Cdn Prop	30c	Dec. 27	Dec. 15
U S Lumber	$5	Jan. 2	Dec. 4

Extra

Aloe (AS) Co	$1	Dec. 22	Dec. 18
Am Arch Co	$1.25	Dec. 23	Dec. 18
Am Bank & Trust Co (New Orleans)	$1	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Bre (C) & Co Ltd	$3.50	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Cit Com Tr & Sav Bk (Pasadena, Calif)	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 28
Coll Lo (Bos, M)	75c	Dec. 28	Dec. 12
Gt Lakes SS Co	$1.50	Dec. 29	Dec. 20
Fst B (Dal, T)	40c	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Ir & Gl Dolar Sav Bk (Pitts, Pa.)	$2	Dec. 20	Dec. 18
Klein (DE) Co	10c	Dec. 29	Dec. 19
Lincoln National Bank (Wash, D. C.)	$2.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Merch Nat Bank (Mobile, Ala.) ($20)	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Morris Plan Co of R. I. (Prov, R. I.)	$1	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Personal Loan & Sav Bk (Chic, Ill.)	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Rav-O-Vac (np)	50c	Dec. 30	Dec. 18
Sh Crk Gold M Ltd	1c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Th N Bk (Nash, T)	$2	Dec. 15	Dec. 14
US Petroleum Co	1c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Vir Coal&Ir Co	$1.50	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Wilm Sav&Tr (NC)	20c	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Chemical Fd	13c	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Ohio Leather Co	40c	Dec. 23	Dec. 19
Amer Maize Prod	25c	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
F. R. Publish Corp	50c	Dec. 28	Dec. 22
Hook Drugs	20c	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Indust Tr (Wilmington)	50c	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
North & Judd Mfg Co	40c	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Oneida Ltd	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Oswego Falls Corp	20c	Dec. 23	Dec. 18
Sonoco Prod Co	25c	Dec. 21	Dec. 18
Winn-Lovett Groc B	$1	Jan. 4	Dec. 20

Initial

Chi Mold Pd Cp	12½c	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
West Lt & Tel Co	10c	Jan. 10	Dec. 22
Craddock-Terry Sh	$1	Dec. 30	Dec. 18
Mid States Pet B	10c	Jan. 15	Dec. 29
Mid States Pet A	63c	Jan. 15	Dec. 29
ScottPapCo cum pf	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Eastn Sh Pro, Ltd	$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Fokker Aircraft	7%	.....	.....

Increased

Cass Bank & Trust St Louis	$3	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Gen Mach Corp	45c	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Sonoco Prod Co	25c	Q Dec. 21	Dec. 18
Stand Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works Inc	30c	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 5

Reduced

Stearns (F) Co	12½c	Dec. 28	Dec. 18

Final

Compania Hisp Amer de El S A (Chade) Series "E" bearer*		Dec. 20	.....
Detroit Edison	$2	Jan. 15	Dec. 29
Rhodesian Sel Tr Ltd (Am Dep Rec)	15%	Dec. 15	Dec. 4

*4.50 paper pesos for the year Dec. 31.

Initial

White Sew Mch pr pf (new)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 30

Resumed

Eddy Paper Cp	25c	Dec. 28	Dec. 25
Hummel-Ross Fib	20c	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Lima Cord Sole & Heel Co	25c	Dec. 28	Dec. 18
Phillips Pack	25c	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
Weinberger Drug Strs Inc	25c	Dec. 29	Dec. 20
Htls Statler Co Inc	$1	Dec. 18	Dec. 15
Joseph Dixon Cruc	$1	Dec. 22	Dec. 18

Stock

Patchogue Ply Mills	*	Dec. 28	Dec. 23

Special

Agricultural Insur Co (Watrtwn, NY)	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
*Two shares $1 preferred stock.			
Wash Rys El	$14	Dec. 23	Dec. 22

Year End

Barker Bros	25c	Dec. 30	Dec. 26
Bird Machine Co	35c	Dec. 28	Dec. 15
Herman Nelson Cp	25c	Dec. 26	Dec. 22
Johnson Service Co	$1	Dec. 30	Dec. 18
Liberty Tr Co (Roanoke, Va.)	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Patchogue Ply Mills	$1	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
Lisk Manuf Co Ltd	$1	Dec. 20	Dec. 13
Miss Val B Line Co	15c	Dec. 25	Dec. 16
Ohio Loan&D Co	20c	Dec. 20	Dec. 20
Tob&All Stcks	$1.40	Dec. 28	Dec. 26
Un Twist Drill	50c	Dec. 29	Dec. 26
Security Bk (Louisvil, Ky)	$3	Dec. 15	Dec. 11
South'n Weav Co	$1.10	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Alex & Bald Ltd	$1	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Baldwin Co	40c	Dec. 28	Dec. 22
Equitable Inv (Mass)	45c	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
Gen Capital Corp	50c	Dec. 30	Dec. 26
Golden Anchor Min	20c	Dec. 21	Dec. 11
Leath & Co	40c	Dec. 28	Dec. 15
Metal & Thermit Corp	$1	Dec. 23	Dec. 20
Milnor Inc	15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
New England Fund	17c	Dec. 27	Dec. 21
New York Hotel Statler Co (10c)	$3.40	Dec. 18	Dec. 15
Plymouth Rubber B	$1	Dec. 15	Dec. 8
Sivyer Steel Cast	50c	Dec. 20	Dec. 9

Regular

Ala Fuel & Ir Co	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Address-Multigr	35c	Q Jan. 10	Dec. 27
Allen-W Aird M	$1.50	Dec. 21	Dec. 19
Alligator Co	75c	Dec. 16	Dec. 15
Amalgamated Sug Co 5% pf	12½c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Am Bk & Tr Co (New Orleans, La)	50c	Q Jan. 7	Dec. 20
Amer Insul Cp cum cv American Natl Bank pr pf	75c	S Dec. 15	Dec. 8
American Natl Bank (Nashville, Tenn.)	15c	Q Dec. 30	Dec. 20
American Natl Bank (Nashville, Tenn)	15c	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Amer Stamping Co 7% pf	$1.75	Dec. 30	Dec. 18
Amer Tr Co (San Fran, Calif) 4% cnv pf	50c	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Atl Natl Bk (Jacksonville, Fla)	20c	S Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Atlas Thrift Plan Cp 7% pf	17½c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Badger Paint & Hrdw Stores Inc	50c	Q Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Bk of Fort Jefferson (N Y)	$3	S Jan. 5	Dec. 31
Barker Bros Cp (Md) 5½% pf	68¾	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Beacon Associates Inc 7% pf	43¾	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Birmghm Fire Ins Co of Alabama	25c	Q Jan. 8	Dec. 20
Bobbs-Merrill Co 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Boston Acceptance Co 7% pf	17½c	Q Dec. 15	Dec. 14
Brandtjen & Kluge Inc 7% conv pf	87½c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Brown Consol Petroleum Ltd	1¼c	.. Dec. 29	Dec. 21
Brew (C) &Co Ltd	50c	M Dec. 23	Dec. 15
California Packing Cp 5% pf	62½c	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Canadian Fire Ins Co (Winnipeg, Man)	$2	S Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Can & For Secur Co Ltd	6c	.. Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Chi&So Air Lines Inc ⅞ cum conv pf	17½c	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 18
Citizens Coml Trust & Savgs Bk (Pasadena, Calif	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Collateral Loan Co (Boston, Mass)	$1.75	Q Dec. 28	Dec. 12
Colonial Tr Co (Pitts, Pa)	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 28
Crocker First Natl Bk (San Fran, Calif)	$7	S Jan. 2	Dec. 29
Davenport Hos Mills Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Essex Tr Co (Lynn, Mass)	$2.50	Q Dec. 30	Dec. 15
1st Nat Bk Yonkers 50c	S	Jan. 2	.....
1st Nat Bk Yonkers 50c	S	July 2	.....
Gen Finance Corp	5c	Q Jan. 18	Jan. 2
Gen Investors Trust (Boston, Mass)	8c	.. Dec. 28	Dec. 16
Gt Lakes Pap Co	50c	Q Dec. 29	Dec. 20
Hawaiian Sugar	15c	Q Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Honeymead Prd Co	12c	Q Dec. 30	Dec. 28
Hummel-Ross Fiber Cp			
Indiana Tr Co (Indianapolis, Ind)	$3	S Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Intl Bronze Pow	37½	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Intl Bronze Pw pf	37½	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Iowa P&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Iowa P&L 6% pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Iowa P & P 1 pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Iowa PS $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Iowa P S $6 1 pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Iron & Gl Dollar Savgs Bank (Pitts, Pa)	$2	S Dec. 30	Dec. 28
Kan City Fire & Mar Ins Co (Kansas City, Co)	30c	S Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Klein (D Emil) & Co Inc 5% pf	62½c	Q Feb.	Jan. 20
Knapp-Monarch Co	20c	S Dec. 28	Dec. 21
Knapp-Monrach Co $2.50 pf	62½c	Q Dec. 28	Dec. 21
Lambton Loan & Inv Co (Sarnia, Ont)	$2.50	S Jan. 1	Dec. 20
La Savgs Bk & Tr Co (New Orl, La)	50c	S Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Mammoth Min Co	5c	.. Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Merc-Com Bk & Tr Co (St. Louis)	$1.50	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Merc-Com Bk & Tr Co (St Louis)	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Mich Smless Tube	25c	.. Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Merch Natl Bk (Mobile, Ala)	60c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Mont L H&Pow	38c	Q Jan. 31	Dec. 30
Morrell & Co (J)	50c	.. Jan. 25	Dec. 30
Morris Plan Co of San Francisco (Calif)	$2	Q Dec. 15	Dec. 8
No Cent Ry	$2	S Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Ohio Leather 8% pf	$2	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Ohio Leath 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Ohio Loan and Discount Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Dec. 20	Dec. 20
Ohio Loan and Discount Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q Dec. 20	Dec. 20
Otter Tail Power Co (Minn) finders	$2.25	.. Dec. 20	Dec.15
Otter Tail Power Co (Minn) special	$2.25	.. Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Personal Ln and Savs Bank (Chic, Ill)	$1.75	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Plainfield Union Water Co	$1.25	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Powell Rouyn Gold Ms. Ltd	5c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Quebec Pow	25c	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Ray-O-Vac Co	25c	Q Dec. 30	Dec. 18
Ray-O Vac 8% pf	50c	Q Dec. 30	Dec. 18
St Joseph Ry Light Heat & Power 5% pf	$1.25	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Scruggs - Vandervoort-Barney 1st pf	$3	S Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Scruggs - Vandervoort-Barney 2d pf	$3.50	S Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Scruggs - Vandervoort-Barney 3½% pf	$1.75	S Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Sheep Creek Gold Ms, Ltd	4c	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Simplex Paper Co	5c	.. Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Swestern Portland Cement Co	$1	Dec. 15	Dec. 14
State St Trust (Boston)	$2	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Stearns Co (Fredk) pf	$1.25	Q Dec. 28	Dec. 18
Taylor-Colquitt C	50c	Q Dec. 30	Dec. 21
Textile Banking	50c	Q Dec. 27	Dec. 22
Third Natl Bk (Nashville, Tenn)	$2	.. Dec. 18	Dec. 14
Title Insurance Co of Minn	$1.50	S Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Toledo Ship Bldg	50c	Q Dec. 29	Dec. 20
Twin Disc Clutch Co	75c	.. Dec. 28	Dec. 16
Union Pub Service Co (Minn) 7%pfA	$1.75	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Union Pub Service Co (Minn)7%pfB	$1.75	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Union Pub Service Co (Minn)6pfC	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Union Pub Service Co (Minn)6pfD	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
U S Petroleum Co	2c	.. Mar. 15	Mar. 5
U S Petroleum Co	2c	.. June 15	June 5
U S Petroleum Co	2c	.. Sep. 15	Sep. 5
U S Petroleum Co	2c	.. Dec. 15	Dec. 5
United Stove Co	10c	.. Dec. 20	Dec. 11
Vertientes - Camaquey Sug	10c	.. Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Waterloo Tr and Savings Co (Ont.)	$2.50	S Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Wheatley Mayonnaise Co	25c	.. Dec. 22	Dec. 18
Wilmington Savings & Trust Co (NC)	30c	Q Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Amer Can Co	$1	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Amer Maize Prod	25c	Q Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Amer Oak Leather Co 5% cum pf	$1.25	Q Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Attleboro Gas L Cp	$2	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Bausch & L pf	$1.25	L Q	Dec. 22
Bausch & L Com	75c	Q	Dec. 22
California Water and Telephone Co 6% pf	37½c	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Can Fairbanks Morse, pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio Ry Co	$1.25	Q Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Chain Belt Co	25c	.. Jan. 15	Dec. 29
Columbus & Southern Ohio Elec Co, 6½% pf	$1.62	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Columbus & Southern Ohio Elec Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Commercial Trust Co (Jersey City, N. J.)	50c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Commonwith Trust Co (Pitts, Pa.)	$1	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Consolidated Car Heating Co, Inc.	75c	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Colon Dev, 6% red pf, 1½%	75c	Q Jan.	Dec. 29
Conn & Pass R R, 6% pf	$3	S Feb. 1	Dec. 30
Craddock Terry Shoe, 1st pf	$2.50	S Dec. 30	Dec. 18
Craddock Terry Shoe, 2d pf	$2	S Dec. 30	Dec. 18
Craddock Terry Shoe, 3 pf	$1.50	S Dec. 30	Dec. 18
Cuban Tel 6% pf	$1.50	Q Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Diamond Ginger Ale Inc	25c	Q Dec. 22	Dec. 19
Dow Chemical Co	75c	S Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Dow Chemical pf	$1.25	Q Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Early & Dan pf	$1.75	Q Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Empire Trust Co	15c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Endicott Johnson	75c	.. Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Endicott Joh pf	$1.25	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Equitable Tr (Balt)	10c	Q Jan 2	Dec. 11
Firemans Fund Ins (San Fran)	$1	Q Jan. 15	Jan. 5
F R Publishing	25c	Q Dec. 28	Dec. 22
Gen Foods pf	$1.12½	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Gen Mach 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 22
General Trust Co of Canada (Montreal) 6% n-cum pf	$2	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Gotham Silk Hos pf	$1.75	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 12
Gulf Power Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Harris Seybold Potter Co $5 pf	$1.25	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Hatfields-Camp C Coal pr pf	15c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Home Gas Elec 6% pf	15c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Home Gas Elec 7% pf	$1.75	S Jan. 2	.....
Home Gas Elec 7% pf	$1.75	S July 1	June 20
Hook Drugs	15c	.. Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Hotels Statler Co Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 8	Dec. 30
Hotels Statler Co Inc 6% pf	37½c	Q Jan. 8	Dec. 30
Indust Tr (Wilmington)	50c	Q Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Lawyers Trust	35c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 23
McCrady-Kog 6% pf	$3	.. Dec. 15	Dec. 1
McLeod Bldg Ltd	$1.50	.. Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Mid-Cont Airlines Inc 25c cv pf	6c	.. Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Minneapolis Gas Lt (Del) $5 pf un	$1.25	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Mont Tramways	$1.50	Q Jan. 15	Jan. 4
Morris (P)&Co Ltd 1	75c	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 29
Morris (P)&Co Ltd I	5% conv pf	A $1.25	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Nat Cash Register	25c	.. Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Nat Fire Insur	50c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 21
N Y Trust Co	$1.25	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Norfolk & W Ry pf	$1	Q Feb. 19	Jan. 31
N&Judd Mfg Co	40c	.. Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Okonite Co	25c	.. Dec. 15	Dec. 8
Old Joe Dist 8% pt pf	10c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Oliver Un Filters A	50c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Peerless Gas Co 6% pf	$3	S Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Phila Natl Bank (Pa)	$1.25	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Plymouth Rub 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 8
Potomac El Pw 6% pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Potomac El Pw 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Public Svc Cp of N J 6% pf	50c	M Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Rochester Button	25c	.. Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Rochester Button	37½c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Seaboard Fin Cp cony pf	$2	Q Dec. 22	Dec. 19
Seabd Fin Cp $2 pf	50c	Q Dec. 22	Dec. 19
Seattle Brew & Malt	4c	.. Dec. 20	Dec. 11
Shaffer St Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q Dec. 20	Dec. 19
Sonoco Pr Co 5% pf	50c	Q Dec. 21	Dec. 18
Squibb (ER) & S 1 pf	$1.50	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Taunton Gas Lt Co	$1	.. Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Texamer Oil Cp	8 1-3	.. Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Texas Bk Tr (Dallas)	40c	Q Dec. 15	Dec. 15
Todd-J Dry Dks B 6% pf	25c	.. Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Todd-J Dry D 6% pf	37½c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Todd-J 6% B pf	37½c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Todd-Johnson A	25c	.. Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Toledo Shipbldg	50c	.. Dec. 29	Dec. 20
Travelers Ins	$4	Q Dec. 29	Dec. 18
TriCounty Tel 1 pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Tri-C Tel 6% A	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Union & NH Tr Co (New Haven)	$1	.. Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Universal Comm	5c	M Dec. 27	Dec. 11
Wash R&E 5% pf	$1.25	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Wash R&E 5% pf	$1.25	Q June 1	May 15
Wash R&E 5% pf	$2.50	S June 1	May 15
Young (J S)	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Yng (J S) 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 22

Grain Prices Rise Sharply In December

CHICAGO, Dec. 23 (AP)—The December grain market rise created actual or paper profits that enabled many dealers, professional traders and others in all walks of life, to lay aside business today for the Christmas holidays with wide smiles.

However, from every cheering balance there was a disappointment. This is characteristic of the manner in which business is done in grains. For every buyer there must be a seller; for every gainer a loser. Gainers were those who owned the property which was enhanced in value. Losses were incurred by those who had sold wheat prior to the price rise or those who had no wheat when the upturn began and need it now in the course of their business.

There were all shades of profits and losses, depending on the stage at which various transactions were consummated. Beginning Nov. 28, May and July wheat advanced about 28 cents before reaching highs of $1.09¾ and $1.07⅝ early this week.

Since then, Christmas profit taking, encouraged partly by reports of possible drought relief late in the week, has been heavily large and prices had been knocked down about 7 cents by yesterday's close. Compared with a week ago, however, wheat was 1⅛ to 1½ higher.

The urge to take profits was partly encouraged by belief in some quarters that the recent price advance reflected fully, for the time being at least, trade realization that normal consumption requirements will make healthy inroads on the United States and Argentine wheat surpluses in 1940.

Because of adverse weather the Argentine crop is expected to be less than half the size of the big harvest a year ago while U. S. Government officials have predicted a reduction of about 164,000,000 bushels in domestic winter wheat production.

If this deficiency materializes and is not offset by a larger spring wheat harvest, normal U. S. requirements in the fiscal year beginning next July may necessitate the use of approximately 100,000,000 bushels of the estimated surplus of 250,000,000 which would leave little more than a "safe" carryover by July, 1941.

An Argentine crop of only 147,000,000 bushels would be less than 50,000,000 above home requirements and would mean that country would have a much smaller volume available for export in 1940. This would leave Canada, with an unsually heavy surplus, in command of the export market.

Transfer of Title Ruling on All Goods To Belligerents

All shipments of goods to the east coast of Canada, to Newfoundland, and Labrador, in the area east of 66 degrees, west, longitude, now require transfer of right and title before leaving the United States, if the ultimate destination of such goods is a belligerent country in Europe.

This is in accordance with a ruling by the United States Department of Justice, according to a telegram received by the Collector of Customs at Boston. It applies to goods whether the shipment is made by rail or by vessel or other means of transportation.

Transfer of title is the procedure called for by the Neutrality Act, aimed to remove all interest of Americans in goods shipped into the combat area. In theory the ownership of all such goods has been transferred before shipment from the United States.

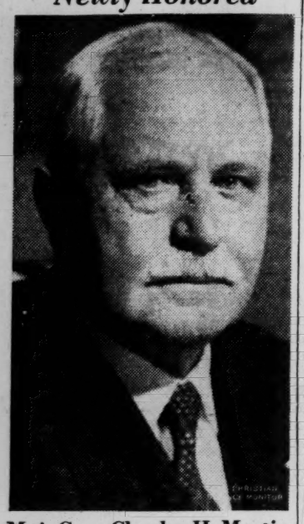
Heretofore, only shipments by vessel of commercial commodities to the east coast of Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, required the oath of transfer of title. It is administered by Customs Officials at the time exporters' declarations are filed at the Custom House for clearance of the ship, or by notary public.

Steamship Line Pays Bonus

NEW YORK (AP)—Moore-McCormack Lines, steamship owners and operators, announced intention to distribute Christmas bonuses ranging from two weeks' to one month's salary, depending on length of service, to its entire personnel ashore and its officer personnel afloat.

**

Newly Honored



Maj. Gen. Charles H. Martin

Former Governor of Oregon and Democratic Representative from that State.

General Martin Portland's First Citizen for 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Portland's "first citizen" for 1939 is Maj. Gen. Charles H. Martin, U. S. A., retired, former Governor of Oregon and one-time Congressman from the State, it was disclosed here in the Portland Realty Board's annual selection.

"Among at least several worthy men and women who have earned consideration for the honor your Committee feels with emphatic unanimity that one in particular stands out pre-eminently as a 'natural' for designation as Portland's first citizen for the year 1939," the secret committee which selected General Martin reported to Millard C. Holbrook, President of the Realty Board.

"The Nation honors our first citizen for his loyalty to its flag and to its institutions," the report added. The Pacific Northwest honors him for his conspicuous support as a national legislator of the Bonneville Project, which opened the way for the ultimate complete improvement of the Columbia River from the ocean to distant points in the Inland Empire.

"The Willamette Valley honors him for furthering the Willamette River Basin Project, the completion of which a few years hence will bring the benefits of improved navigation, irrigation and protection against destructive floods to 600,000 people.

"All Oregon honors him as a chief executive who faced his most trying tasks without flinching and who performed them without fear and whose name wherever spoken in this Nation is a synonym for courage in a public office."

Spokane Junior Police Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—High regard and a sentiment of understanding between police officers of the city and the boys of Spokane, is the objective of a new program of the Spokane Junior Chamber of Commerce. Through its Youth Welfare Committee the Junior Chamber is organizing a Spokane Junior Police Corps under the chairmanship of George Sanders, a member of the North Central high school faculty, former football coach of the school and a former star at Washington State College.

"The program is designed for boys between 12 and 17 years," Mr. Sanders said, "We want the police department to be regarded for what it really is—a protective force for the boys and society in general. We will not dwell directly on the prime objective, but will start out by encouraging boys in their hobbies."

Daytona Tourists Feed Friendly Ducks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Migratory wild ducks find a haven in the Daytona Beach area during the hunting season. The ducks congregate in large numbers each winter. They are not able to find much food on account of the scarcity of swamp grass and marshy lands. Tourists get a good deal of sport feeding them.

The Captain of the City docks feeds them regularly until their tourist friends arrive in sufficient numbers to help out with the job.

On a recent quiet day the captain decided to get some extra sleep. But the ducks did not agree with the plan. They waited patiently past their regular breakfast time, then the whole big flock sent up an energetic quacking around the houseboat that the captain and his wife call their home. Finally, one bird paddled up to the hull of the boat and clawed right onto the hull. The ducks won out in the contest, and breakfast is again served them on time.

Fresno County Library Nation's Second Largest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif.—The circulation of books from the 63 branches of the Fresno County Library during the fiscal year ending June 30 totaled nearly 1,000,000 volumes, according to the annual report of Miss Sarah E. McCardle, the librarian. The library, ranked as the second largest county library system in the United States, serves 56 communities, 168 schools and seven county institutions.

Varied Activities of WPA Shown in New York Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—The wide range of activities by the Works Progress Administration for the first six months of 1939 is stressed by Lt. Col. Brehon Somervell, Works Progress Administration Administrator here, in his report made public today.

Hot meals were provided for 13,599,356 under-nourished children in 800 schools during the period under review, he said, demonstrating conclusively that this division of the Federal administration "is enriching the life, protecting the interest and insuring happier, healthier development of the community."

Col. Somervell placed the total attendance on WPA recreational activities for the half-year at 23,368,688 and said that from January to June an average of 1,110 recreation leaders were employed. This program includes training facilities for project workers, a craft shop and a laboratory for testing and developing methods and techniques.

The commodities distribution project distributed 27,368,292 pounds of food stuffs, fresh and dried fruit and vegetables, dairy products, eggs, flour and cereals, and 1,969,344 pieces of clothing made in WPA sewing shops during the period under review.

Other work by the division included modernization of naturalization and immigration files at Ellis Island, restoration of 315,876 old law records and work on the census study.

Other WPA workers are now engaged on a bibliography for the Federal Department of Agriculture on hill culture and sedimentation, and the family budgets of wage earners and clerical workers are being studied from records in 55 cities in various parts of the United States.

Still other work in hand has to do with block and lot indexes of all the city's five boroughs and research in housing surveys, including investigations of vacancies and emergency housing of persons evicted from homes, daily marketing guides for consumers and many public school activities for adults and children.

WPA-G.O.P. Rift Intensified in Pa.

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Pennsylvania's Governor, Arthur H. James, advised Col. F. C. Harrington, Federal Administrator of the Works Projects Administration, Dec. 22, that he intends to "harass and embarrass" WPA until Pennsylvania gets a "square deal."

In a letter replying to one Harrington wrote him in response to a letter Mr. James wrote Dec. 20, the Republican Governor declared:

"I have one ambition in this matter, and that is so to harass and embarrass the WPA Administration with a straightforward presentation of plain facts and figures that they will have no alternative but do their duty by the State."

Mr. James termed "utterly without foundation" what he said was an "intimation" in Colonel Harrington's latest letter and interview to the effect that Pennsylvania is not offering projects enough to meet the WPA quota.

The Governor asked Colonel Harrington "why the Republican states are being called upon by WPA to bear the brunt of WPA reductions," and cited figures which he said showed "Republican" Maine, Vermont, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania quotas were cut more proportionally than "Democratic" Nebraska, Texas, Arkansas, and California.

Colonel Harrington described as "poppycock" Mr. James' statements that Pennsylvania is not getting a fair share of WPA because of the Republican administration in the state.

2,000 Teachers Hear Strong Plea For Practicality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—To adequately meet present day conditions, educational leaders must create in their classrooms everyday problems and situations, and thereby train their pupils to respond to such problems intelligently and effectively, Dr. Laura Zirbes, professor of education at Ohio University, told 2,000 teachers attending the fourth district convention of the South Carolina Education Association at Converse College auditorium here.

For, the speaker added, "Education is not confined to the classroom and textbooks, but must include the practical as well as the theoretical aspects of existence if it is to fulfill the needs of modern-day pupils."

Introduced by Dr. E. M. Gwathmey, President of Converse College, Dr. Zirbes emphasized to her audience that "We can't go on teaching on the stock-in-trade that we were certified on. Since then, we have learned the importance of learning by doing. We have also learned the importance of the aesthetic value of all learning and an appreciation for it. We have learned to relate classroom subjects with each other instead of separating them into little 30-minute periods of their own. Above all," she added, "we have learned that the first five years of school work is the background of all living."

Earnestly admonishing the teachers to revise their methods to conform with these and other recently developed educational trends, Dr Zirbes observed in summary that: "We are studying education more than ever before, and we have found in it a social value we had never seen. It is not enough to talk to our pupils about carrying on the social heritage; we must develop in young people the social heritage that is constantly being rebuilt and added to."

"The individual teachers must take up the challenge of the new educational values," remarked Dr. Zirbes in closing, "and incorporate them in their teaching methods—for the development of a greater youth of tomorrow."

Georgians Combat 'Loan Shark' Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—An effort to combat high interest loans has been prosecuted with great vigor here recently. Tennessee has made a similar move, and the subject is getting attention in other places in the country.

First notice the public had was through distribution of handbills calling attention to "loan shark" practices. These handbills, announcing the development of a local organization for the activity were distributed at key points in the city. A petition bearing more than 12,000 names has been prepared for presentation to the Grand Jury, asking that investigation be made of illegal rates being charged.

The real quarrel is with "salary buyers" who charge 10 per cent interest for each two weeks the money is used. This class of quick money lenders advertise extensively and offers a cash bonus to customers who will bring in additional patrons.

Jack Morgan, of the Attorney General's office of Nashville, Tenn., addressed a meeting Nov. 21, directed by the leader of the Atlanta movement, Dan Wexler.

Clee to Campaign Against Hoffman In New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The Rev. Dr. Lester H. Clee, Newark pastor and Republican nominee for Governor in the last New Jersey election, who was defeated by Gov. A Harry Moore, Democrat, has returned to the battle front with an announcement that his "one objective" is to beat Harold G. Hoffman for a second term in the Executive Mansion here. Mr. Hoffman, Republican, already has served one term as Governor and his hat is in the ring for another try for the office. He heads an important Republican group in the Garden State.

Dr. Clee left the door open for his own candidacy when he said he would be for a Republican backed by the Essex County Clean Government wing of the Republican Party, a group of which he is a leading factor. He said it would not make any difference to him whether the Essex County faction backed Robert T. Hendrickson, "Mr. X," or himself. He voiced confidence, however, that Mr. Hoffman could be defeated in the primary.

Dr. Clee's announcement was interpreted as meaning he might decide to run against Mr. Hoffman despite his losing fight against Mr. Moore and his defeat as champion of the drive against legalization of horse racing and pari-mutuel betting. He declared Mr. Hoffman should not be permitted to have the nomination by default and said he would run against him before he would see that happen.

How Job Tax Affects Virginia Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A change in the Federal unemployment compensation law, becoming effective the first of the year, will cost Virginia employers hundreds of thousands of dollars in additional taxes unless the State law is amended.

Officials of the State unemployment compensation commission pointed out that an amendment to the Federal law limits tax payments to the initial $3,000 of each individual annual salary, whereas the State law provides for taxation of salaries above the $3,000 mark.

The General Assembly, it was stated, will be asked to change the State law to parallel the amended Federal law. While no study of records had been made to determine what the difference in the Federal and State laws would cost Virginia employers, it was estimated the amount would be "something less" than $1,000,000 a year.

Southbound Yachts Indicate Busy Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—If yacht traffic is an index of tourist business, this coming winter will be an exceptionally good one. Yachts are passing through the East Coast Waterway in twice the numbers that they did last year, which greatly exceeded any previous one.

Four hundred of these luxury craft passed through the local bridge draws going southward, in November. Two hundred and fifty-three went south during the same period last year. The traffic was exceptionally heavy the last part of the month, slowing down only during the Thanksgiving season, which was Nov. 30 in this State.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, Box R-39, 824 Van Nuys Building—Of interest to machinery man—well established and favorably known mining machinery business for sale; present owner wants to retire; would continue with business for reasonable length of time until purchaser becomes familiar and adjusted.

FOR RENT

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Apartment house and home; ideally located ½ block from Christian Science church; $5,000 cash, balance like rent. P. O. Box 843.

HOUSES FURNISHED

COCONUT GROVE (Miami), FLA.—Attractive furnished house on waterfront for winter season; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, 4 fireplaces; beautiful surroundings; mile from church. Box 1218-A, 1239 Ingraham Building.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ATLANTA, GA., Erwin Tourist Home, 414 Ponce de Leon Ave. N. E.—10 rooms, many baths; all modern comforts; convenient location; transients only.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New, faster selling features, low factory prices, make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. MATCH CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. 1223-M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

THUMB INDEXING

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MIAMI, FLA.—Attractively furnished bedroom apartments, Frigidaire, innerspring mattress; spacious private tropical garden. 1236 S. W. 7th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Lovely 3-4-room apartment, furnished; wonderful mountain views; every comfort; price reasonable. Tel. 6655-J. 15 Golf Street.

60 FENWAY

Suites of two to six rooms, quiet, refined atmosphere; rents reasonably priced. Apply to janitor or L. D. PAINE, 107 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass. Kenmore 1421.

TRINITY COURT
175 Dartmouth St., Boston
1-2-3-Room Studio Suites
KEN more 6520

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We Wish All Monitor Readers
A VERY
Merry Christmas
AND A
Happy New Year
HOOVER MOTORS, Inc.
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AUTO PARK

PARKING MASS. STATION AUTO PARK 25c All Day
Rear of Fenway Theatre, Boston

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MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th) N. Y. C. TR 7-8195

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions
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CHIHUAHUAS, PEDIGREED; IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS—Paper broken; Peaster-Garrett stock. SHAW, 163-14 Sanford Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats Suits Custom Made, George L. Curtis, Designer 19 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971

GARAGES

IRVINGTON GARAGE—Live storage, dead storage; delivery service; lubrication; washing; tires. 25 Irvington St., Back Bay, Boston. Kenmore 0638

HAIRDRESSERS

MONTREAL, VICTOR ROTH, 1456 Union Ave.—All branches hairdressing at liberal charges; permanents $5.00 up; also gentlemen's haircutting. LA. 0024.

92 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.
Croquignole, Spiral and Machineless Permanents
TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE. Tel. 2095-W

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Individual, Artistic Hairdressing. HA. 8814

HELP WANTED—MEN

ALL ROUND MECHANIC with lathe and milling machine experience. Box M-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED WOMEN

CORAL GABLES, FLA.—Light housework and care of 5-year-old girl. 839 Palermo Avenue. Phone 4-2340.

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PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed, attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
"The Mary Hampton Home" for girls needing special care and training; ages 5 to 18 years; loving, homelike atmosphere; lessons and activities in beautiful secluded garden; individual attention; permanent if desired, or by day, week or month.
Mrs. Mary Hampton, 1705 Jackson Street South

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co. 606 Dudley St. Boston

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

PAYING GUESTS

SARASOTA, FLA "CLEARVIEW"
Newly built guest house designed and equipped for comfort; peaceful, quiet atmosphere, overlooking beautiful Sarasota Bay; near recreational center, Little Theatre; catering especially to Monitor readers. M. B. JUDKINS, 740 Broadway (U. S. 41).

SARASOTA, FLA. HOLLAND GUEST HOUSE, distinctly modern, heat, private baths; faces bay; 100% hotel rating. MR. AND MRS. CHAS LICHTE. 414 Broadway (U. S. 41).

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STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE 1352 6th Avenue (55th). New York

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in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
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MIAMI, FLA.—Exceptional rooms in spacious home with tropical gardens; moderately priced; early reservations advisable. Tropical Villa, 3012 S. W. 8th Street.

MIAMI, FLA.—Large southeast upstairs room; twin beds; private home; excellent neighborhood; garage available. 1024 S. W. 19th Ave.

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Local Classified

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys C. P. HOVEY, HAN 9600, Boston

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Excellent location. Approximately 710 sq. ft., heated. Suitable for ladies' apparel shop, etc.

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Heated store suitable for barber shop, etc.

Apply to your Broker or
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BEST PRICES PAID
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PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
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A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
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I. A. KENT
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(Continued)

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CALL CEDAR 97
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OUR Junior
Charge Accounts
are for young business women starting out on a career. No previous credit standing is required and arrangements are made so payments are divided over several months. Ask for complete details at our credit office on mezzanine floor.
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THE FASHION CAPITAL OF DELAWARE

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Phone Republic 9828

Know the Joy of True Foot Comfort
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Fresh Bakery Goods Daily
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BRADENTON LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast
Let experts do your dyeing
No job too large or too small.

Christmas Cards, Gifts, Kodaks, Stationery, Hankies
MYERS KODAK & ART
1223 Manatee Ave.

Flowers
by wire
Anywhere—any time
THE BLOSSOM SHOP
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"Famous for Good Food"
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PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
Phone 39-211 Bradenton
Any System of Permanent Waving Artistic Hair Cutting by Pierre

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
HEINZ 57
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
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BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
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Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2820
Anna Barlow

DAYTONA BEACH

ANGELL & PHELPS
Makers of Fine Candies
New Imported and Domestic Novelties
332 S. Beach Street. Tel. 517

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
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116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

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DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

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A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
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20 West Adams St.
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LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

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"WILLO BATTERIES"
Complete Automobile Service
23rd and Main Sts. Phone 5-0999

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MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

LITTLE RIVER HARDWARE CO.
Everything in
HARDWARE, PAINTS FURNITURE
7811 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 7-1414

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8th Street
Biscayne Blvd. at 55th Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century" PHONE 3176
Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET
Select Meats — Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE ST.
Phone 7080 — Delivery Service

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

LAWTON'S
"Florida's Finest Jewelry Store"
132 S. Orange Ave. Dial 3441
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
SILVERWARE
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS
ENGRAVERS

DINE AT
Home Cooking The Colonnade
IT ALWAYS PLEASES
Catering to Discriminating People At Reasonable Prices
Free Parking
Private Dining Rooms
473 No. Orange Ave.
Phone 8214

AMERICAN
Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramount St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

SARASOTA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph 8727

The Sport Shop
Gossard Corset
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
AT FIVE POINTS

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
131 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
We sell Monitor-advertised Foods for your Christmas dinner.
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

ST. PETERSBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-389 Clearwater 5-4201

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food—Popular Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 First Avenue, North

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD GLADYS W. FRIED

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

HATCH'S
is your
Complete Fashion Store

Cy's Men's Store
A Complete Fashion Store for Men's Wear
203 Clematis St. Tel. 5470

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

Mather Company
Complete Furnishings
for the Home
505 GRAND AVENUE, NW

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicitd
ATLANTA, GA.

For
Good COAL
Call
JELLICO COAL CO.
Main 4100

WINGO'S CAFE
"Where Friends Meet"
973 Peachtree St. Tenth St.
625 Lee St., S. W. West End

Chajage's
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson Prop 220 Peachtree St.

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
● Real Estate—Renting
● Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

J. M. HARRISON & CO.
Cars—Trucks
Parts—Service
Used Cars
17 North Avenue, N. E.

a distinctive place to eat
The Mayfair
Number ONE Rhodes Center
Hours 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
72-74 FAIRLIE STREET
LUNCHEONS ONLY

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MAINE

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
BARBIZON GARMENTS
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3750

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SILVER
A welcome, useful and lasting gift
Spoons, forks, knives, bowls, dishes, pitchers, trays, tea and coffee services
CARTER BROS. CO.
Jewelers
PORTLAND, MAINE

NoMend
SILK HOSIERY
Best by every test . . . wears 40% longer than other hose of similar price and quality.
$1.15
3 pr. $3.30
SERVICE . . . CHIFFON
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Hats
Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Randall FUEL OIL McAllister COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 618 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
We invite Your inspection of Gruen Watches
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1030

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H

Gibson's Book Store
106 No. Main St. Tel. 314
OFFICE SUPPLIES and EQUIPMENT

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

North Star Blankets
for Utmost Warmth on Coldest Nights!
Harry G. Emmons

FARNHAM'S CLEANERS AND DYERS
Nu-Way Cleaning
3 No. Main St. Telephone 2904

For QUALITY Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

DOVER

Season's Greeting
JIM'S SERVICE STATION
Texas Certified Service
Goodyear Tires
624 Central Avenue Tel. 57

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Be sure and see our line of
GRUEN WATCHES
for Christmas
E. R. McCLINTOCK
DIAMOND JEWELER
On the Bridge Tel. 554-M

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Merry Christmas and a New Year of Joy!
New Hampshire's greatest department store takes this opportunity to thank you . . . it's patrons . . . for your loyal support. We pledge ourselves to even greater service in 1940!
LEAVITT'S

GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
RANGE and FUEL OILS
"Cheerful Service"
PURITAN OIL CO.
Manchester and Pine Sts. Tel. 1784

D. H. McClarty
Plumbing and Heating
Timken Oil Burners
341 MYRTLE

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in
Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies
Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

Something NEW for You
Our BAND BOX dry cleaning system cleans thoroughly, restores original finish, is odorless.
Gate City Cleansing Co.
107 Hanover Street

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

Luggage for All Occasions
N. J. WHALEN & SON
1039 ELM STREET

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal Wood Coke
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Farm Machinery
Feed Store
Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
80 HANOVER ST., OVER THE PURITAN
PHONE 453
632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

FOR 1940
Make HOITT'S your FURNITURE HEADQUARTERS and Joy will be yours for years to come.
C. A. HOITT CO.
Corner Valley and Wilson Streets

1939—*A Fine Year*
1940—*Let's Make It Better*
We plan even better values for you in each and every one of our many fine departments.
JOHN B. VARICK CO.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS
Ours is to do our best to serve you and give you the best merchandise at good values. *You better make yours to take advantage of ours.*
James W. Hill Co.

NASHUA

AVARD'S
GIFTS
"FOR LAD and DAD"
Visit Our Shoe Depts.
161 Main St. Tel. 64

INCLUDE
Priscilla Tea Room
On Your Shopping List
Holiday Boxes of Candy
Nuts and Favors
Full Course Dinners, Restaurant Service
153 MAIN STREET TEL. 272

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
A complete line of Fancy Delicacies, Imported Groceries and Cheeses, including many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products.
BELMONT DELICATESSEN
72 Broadway Phone 3644

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Officest
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
1 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Merry Christmas
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

SARAH LEE KITCHEN
Plum Pudding
Fruit Cake, Pies
Beaten Biscuits
SMITHFIELD HAM
CHRISTMAS GOODIES
701 W. Grace, Richmond, Va.

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre, Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN
"FRIENDLY"
SHOE for Men

Invest Your Christmas Check in a Full Year of Foot Comfort
GEIGER & STRAUSS
401 E. GRACE STREET
In Norfolk: 437½ Granby Street
WILBUR COON, FREE TREAD
$7.50 to $11
SIZES TO 12—WIDTHS TO EEEEE

ROANOKE

ROANOKE TRUNK CO.
Everything for the Traveler
Commercial Carrying Cases
Matched Sets—Leather Specialties and Gifts
121 Campbell Ave. W. Dial 9033

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS The Smart Shop
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Clover Farms
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters, Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
"STYLECREST"
The Choice of Men Who Prefer Style plus Value

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE K-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store
NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.
9936 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

SAFEWAY

Kitchen Craft FLOUR
Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce
SAFEWAY STORES LTD

New Method Laundry & Dry Cleaners
11060 JASPER AVENUE
Phones 26114—26115

Hudson's Bay Company
"Lady Hudson" Hosiery
For style, quality and value ask for "Lady Hudson" when you buy your next pair of hose.

SMARTER FASHIONS
at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every Day is Bargain Day
SAFEWAY

SANITONE EXPERTS
QUINTON DYE WORKS LIMITED
Phone 42 881
CLEANERS. DYERS. FURRIERS

AFFLECK SHOES LTD.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, Stan Westmacott
319 PORTAGE AVENUE
Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

Houston & Masterman
Men's Clothing and Haberdashery
235 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

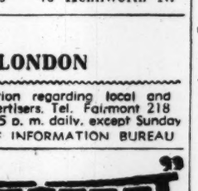
St. Boniface Creamery
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

R. B. ORMISTON
Florist
96 Osborne Street 42 386
"We Telegraph Flowers"

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

The "BAY"—
Store of a Million Gifts for *Your* Christmas
Hudson's Bay Company

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good

For Delivery Telephone 87 647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290
5 to 7 p. m., daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Why Take Chances?"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm." Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
52 REBECCA STREET
Just Phone 2-4658

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, Mgr.
Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
Phone 4-3383 46 Kenilworth N.

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

MEN, your Winter Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service
Ford
Met 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
328-330 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

Do You Need Something in a Hurry?
TELEPHONE THE ORDER DESK
METCALF 3140
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

OTTAWA

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa
Since 1905

Maxwell's Hairdressers
133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS DAIRY
LIMITED

Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
Butter—Cheese
Special Deliveries
PHONE 2-4281

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574
Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

A. J. STONE
HAIR DRESSING
Permanent Waving
(with or without machines)
HAIR STYLING
By MR. STONE
Enquire about our Budget Dept.
1465 Yonge St. at St. Clair
HY 0404

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691

At Your Service
GEO. F. CRUM
C. L. U. Manager Toronto Main Division
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
17 Years' Continuous Service

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Kitchener, St. Catharines, Peterborough, Brantford, Chatham, Stratford, Sarnia, Guelph, Woodstock, Elmira, Lucknow, North Bay, Sudbury, Cayuga, Cargill

WOOLNOUGH SHOP

Annual
½ Price SALE
COMBINATIONS
GIRDLES
CORSETS
Everything Reduced
Some things as much as 60%—nothing less than 20%
DEC. 26 TO JAN. 30
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 — 32 Bloor W.

WARLOW'S
CAKE SHOP
575 ST. CLAIR AVENUE WEST
Eccles Cakes Our Specialty
FOR DELIVERY, PHONE LO. 8453

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere

SEASON'S GREETINGS
At this time we would like to wish all our friends and customers our heartiest wishes for health and happiness during the coming year.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg *Limited*
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

W. E. Bridgman
JEWELLER
"Gifts for Every Occasion"
Fine English China and Leather Goods
Modern and Reproduction Silver
243 EGLINTON AVE. W. (at Oriole Pkwy.)
MOHAWK 9747

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

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Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

HELEN SIMPSON
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MOhawk 3000 — City Wide Delivery

QUEBEC

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THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Escape! . . . via the Southern Wear Shop!

Seek the sun with your trunks packed by Simpson's! Frocks for daytime and evening wear are now luring you to the South, via the Southern Wear Shop.

Simpson's *Third Floor*

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens, if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
Telephone ★BElair 3466 — First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

COAL FUEL OIL — *DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

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A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
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Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

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Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shirriff's **Lushus** TABLE JELLIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

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REGINA

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PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 — Regina

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Same Phone — 6641

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter, Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone 5551 — 731 Broadway

CHINA

SHANGHAI

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51 CANTON ROAD — Telephone
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Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

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Küchenartikel—Eisenwaren
STRAHM
Greifengasse 38
(Kitchen Utensils, Ironmongery)

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne — Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

Au Bon Marché
Bern Spitalgasse 3-7
Up to date
GLOVE *and* HOSIERY *Department*

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E. MISCHLER
Gurtengasse 3

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Siegenthaler
Flurstrasse 38 — Tel. 35.632

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens. Visiting Cards

BIEL

Regenschirme in grosser Auswahl
4 Jahreszeiten
M. KURTH-NEUENGASSE 43
Tel. 30.56
Umbrellas

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chocolates *of all Swiss Makes*
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8 Rue du Marché et 22 rue du Mont-Blanc
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Mail Orders filled for small quantities.

GENEVA (Continued)

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Underwear for Men, Women and Children
Speciality of Baby Garments
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Des prix toujours modiques
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L. Frey-Schaller, Bahnhofstrasse 83
(FURS)

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
and Hauptbahnhof
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Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer (Florist)

AUTO—KAROSSERIE
OTTO KUSTERER
Rheinhardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

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Chaiselongue-covers
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Union of South Africa

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St. George's Street — Tel. 3-0843

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GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
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Sea Point — Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3089

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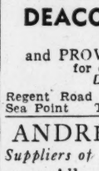

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Union of South Africa

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Buy Wheatalin
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Paterson's TEA LOUNGE
Specialise in
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115 Fox Street

Phone 22-1160
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Beauty Specialist
Ladies' Hairdresser
First Floor 109 and 110 Castle Mansions, Eloff Street, Johannesburg

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(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St., Johannesburg

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70 Pritchard Street

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High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
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MRS. K. FLINT

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Garden Road Orchards
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Meccano Toys, Roller Skates, Trikes, Prams, Electrical Goods, Motor and Cycle Accessories.
106 Market Street (opp. old G. P. O.) JOHANNESBURG

Union of South Africa

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Cafe Fifth Floor
Four High Speed Lifts
South Africa's Most Up to Date Department Store
Entirely rebuilt 1939
Air conditioned throughout
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Eloff and Kerk Streets
JOHANNESBURG

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DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & Co
JOHANNESBURG

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GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
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ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

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"HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Radio and Records. Pianos and Music
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
Eastern Province
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All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
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Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
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Where Quality Goods Cost Less

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Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agent for Union of South Africa
(Established 1902)
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Cables, Judgment Pretoria
Reference Standard Bank of South Africa

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Central
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Specialists in Motor Repairs of Every Description
Efficient Service Available at All Times, Including Sundays
Stockists of Tyres, Tubes and All Motor Spares Reasonable Prices

SPRINGS

Mayfair Residential Hotel
Telephone 56-3434
Nos. 1, 2 and 4, FIFTH AVENUE
GEDULD TOWNSHIP SPRINGS
7 minutes from Christian Science Church. Close to Railway Station and centre of Town.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone F. L. 1721 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 27 years

SYD. FL5171 — MELB. F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings — M. W. 1278

A. E. RICHARDS
PRINTER
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SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
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Tie and Sox Specialist
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House Furnishers — Blind Makers — Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD
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of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
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Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

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Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
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(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B 1280 — Entrance to Wynyard Station

LITTLE DUTCH INN
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
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BRISBANE

Cash and Service Grocer
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CLAYFIELD TRAM TERMINUS
Brisbane, Australia
Phone M. 1254 — Free Delivery

"You Can't Buy Better than at **ALLAN & STARK LTD** The Big Friendly Department Store
QUEEN & ADELAIDE STS
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA...

VICTORIA

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gifts, Lamp Shades, Pictures Framed, Colored Glass, China, etc.
Mail Orders Filled
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(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street — F 6348

Betty Lee Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bannister
2nd Floor, HOWEY COURT
234 COLLINS STREET
Specialising in Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving
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TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET — MU 1248

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L.R.S.M., L.T.C.L., MUS. DIP. MELB.
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PIANOFORTE
The scientific principles of the famous Matthay method make technique easy and interpretation clear.
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VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

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for TEAS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS
May be reserved for Private Functions
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Consult
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Phone Cent. 6163-4

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EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
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WE CALL AND DELIVER
Phone MU 3948 — Prompt Service
Renovations
FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
DYERS, and HAT BLOCKERS
382 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Full Circle Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories, Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE TYRE SERVICE PTY. LTD.
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 225 Latrobe St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac

Miss M. Thorpe
No. 16 BLOCK ARCADE — TEL. C 6455
Melbourne's Leading
CORSET SALON
Now showing latest foundation garments from Paris and New York. Always have your foundation garments fitted.

AUSTRAL VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICES SUPPLIED **TOWEL SERVICE**
386 Flinders Lane

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Seedsmen and Nurserymen
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Nurseries, HAMPTON ST., BRIGHTON

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ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

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OLD STYLE FURNITURE
CARPETS, CURTAINS & BLINDS
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FROCKS CUT, TACKED and SEMIFITTED FROM 5/- — Phone L 7158
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GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
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CASHEL STREET — CHRISTCHURCH

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All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. — 130 Manchester St. Phone 41-387

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

And Painting Him for Grandma

Wifie: "What's the idea of pokink the broom in the baby's face this mornings"

Hubby: "I just wanted to get him used to kissing his grandfather."—Echo.

On Guard

"What lovely cakes these are!" gushed the visitor. "I don't know how many I've had!"

"Six," said the small son of the family.

Money Saved

Soph: "I'd like for you to come over and have dinner with me."

Professor: "Thank you, sir, but your class work is already satisfactory."—Watchman-Examiner.

Now It Can Be Explained

"Thinking is said to draw the blood to the head," said the professor.

"Is that why when you think twice about some things, you get cold feet?" asked the student.

Making Certain

Departing Guest (to chauffeur): "I do hope I won't miss the fast train."

Chauffeur: "No fear of that, guv'nor. The master told me I would be instantly dismissed if I brought you back."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Little Chauncey

"On what floor would I find the drastic reductions? I'm looking for mater."

Daily Anecdote

Directed Footsteps

Stranded in Marseilles, because of failure to receive an expected remittance, Edward Norgate, the English painter, became quite panicky. While he waited for a replenishment of his funds he paced about the city like a beast in a cage.

One day a kind-hearted merchant, noting the artist's distress, engaged him in conversation and learned his plight.

"You must walk about 20 miles a day, do you not?" the merchant inquired.

"Yes, I suppose I do," replied the artist.

"Then," suggested the merchant, "why not expend that walking in journeying toward home? I shall be glad to finance your way as a foot traveler."

Norgate accepted this wise and generous offer, and was soon happily set upon the road home.

Odds and Ends

And Handleless Teacups?

The latest Food Service report on waste states that Americans break $4,000,000 worth of china and glassware a year, and toss away $1,000,000 worth of silver mixed with garbage.

Lowest Temperature

The lowest temperature ever recorded in the world was at Werchojanski, in the interior of Siberia, on January 15, 1885, at which time the thermometer registered 90 and a fraction degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Destination of First Peter

Our Common Version tells us that Peter's first epistle was written "to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia" (1 Peter 1:1)—five provinces which were situated within the borders of Asia Minor.

Now the phrase translated "the strangers scattered" might more exactly be rendered "the sojourners of the dispersion." "The dispersion" or "the Jews of the dispersion" was a name often given to those Jews who had left Palestine, the cradle of Judaism, and had become dispersed or scattered in many lands; while the Greek term rendered "strangers" or "sojourners" suggests that the Jews in question were still "temporary residents" of Asia Minor, not yet having become naturalized citizens of the provinces mentioned.

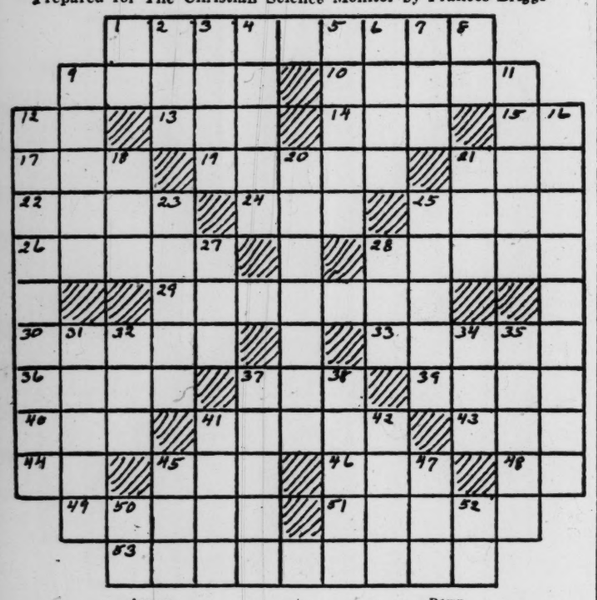
The apostle, then, was writing to those who were Jews by nationality, though the opening verses of First Peter, chapter one, suggest that they had become ardent Christian converts.

A Verse for Today . . .

Man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the LORD *doth man live.*
—DEUT. 8:3.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

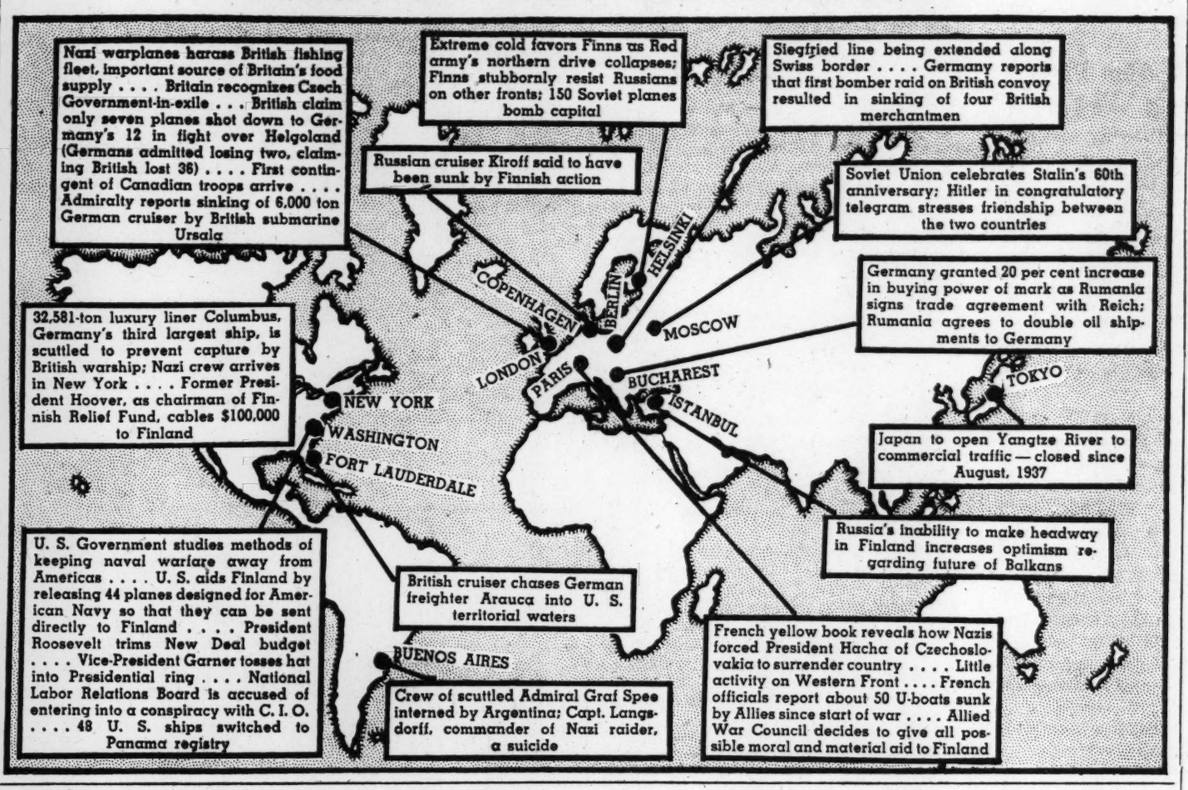
1—If you visited Cluj, whom would you see?
9—Who was son of Eliakim (Luke 3:30)?
10—What do you call flora and fauna, collectively?
12—What is a suffix forming verbs?
13—Branch of learning is what?
14—What does Danbury, Connecticut, manufacture (sing.)?
15—Symbol for magnesium is what?
17—What do you call a distinctive doctrine?
19—Who was son of Esau and Aholibamah (Gen. 36:5)?
21—What East Indian timber tree has soft red wood?
22—What is an episcopal city of Irish Free State?
24—Where is Finnmark (abbr.)?
25—In dominoes, what do you call first turn to play?
26—Who was an Adullamite, the friend of Judah (Gen. 38:1)?
28—What are seaweeds?
29—A round building is what?
30—What was a city of Asher from which Canaanites were not driven out (Judges 1:31)?
33—What is name of a town of Chile?
36—Who was an Old Testament patriarch?
37—Who was one of founders of "Punch"? (Gen. 10:22)?
39—What is prized as a game and food fish?
40—Where is Secunderabad (abbr.)?
41—Who was one whose children returned (Ezra 2:49)?
43—Would a rangatira be an ape, owl, or man?
44—What is a river of Latvia?
45—Border.
46—What prefix means "thrice"?
48—Where is Fargo (abbr.)?
49—What is a town of western Fr. Sudan, Fr. West Africa?
51—What is singular of "eide"?
53—Where is Tracy City?

Down

1—What is name of an artificial language?
2—What is a river of Yugoslavia?
3—Who is patron saint of Venice?
4—What was first name of Rubinstein, Russian Jewish composer and pianist?
5—Who was one of sons of David (II Sam. 5:15)?
6—Who was son of Zibeon (1 Chron. 1:40)?
7—What word is used in many of Ten Commandments?
8—Saint (abbr.).
9—Who was founder of Jesuits?
11—Whom did David appoint as Joab's successor (II Sam. 19:13)?
12—Where is Kaunas?
16—What island is mentioned in a well-known hymn by Reginald Heber?
18—James Madison was born in what month (abbr.)?
20—Who was twin brother of Remus?
21—A Malemute is what?
23—What was name of desert spring whose waters were sweetened (Ex. 15:23-25)?
25—Would little brown pigs be boars, a plant, or a sport?
27—Male ferret is what?
28—What is a city of Oklahoma?
31—What is an inland province of China?
32—Youth.
34—Latex of the sapodilla yields what?
35—Whose brothers were Er and Shelah (I Chron. 2:3)?
37—Who was one of founders of "Punch"?
38—What are fruits of a palm?
41—What is capital of Switzerland?
42—Color endive blue is also called what?
45—What implement would a weeder use?
47—What is a fresh-water food fish of Europe?
50—In speaking of Biblical Neballat, what pronoun would you use?
52—Old English (abbr.)

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Nazi warplanes harass British fishing fleet, important source of Britain's food supply . . . . Britain recognizes Czech Government-in-exile . . . British claim only seven planes shot down to Germany's 12 in fight over Helgoland (Germans admitted losing two, claiming British lost 36) . . . . First contingent of Canadian troops arrive . . . . Admiralty reports sinking of 6,000 ton German cruiser by British submarine Ursula
Extreme cold favors Finns as Red army's northern drive collapses; Finns stubbornly resist Russians on other fronts; 150 Soviet planes bomb capital
Siegfried line being extended along Swiss border . . . . Germany reports that first bomber raid on British convoy resulted in sinking of four British merchantmen
Russian cruiser Kiroff said to have been sunk by Finnish action
Soviet Union celebrates Stalin's 60th anniversary; Hitler in congratulatory telegram stresses friendship between the two countries
Germany granted 20 per cent increase in buying power of mark as Rumania signs trade agreement with Reich; Rumania agrees to double oil shipments to Germany
32,581-ton luxury liner Columbus, Germany's third largest ship, is scuttled to prevent capture by British warship; Nazi crew arrives in New York . . . . Former President Hoover, as chairman of Finnish Relief Fund, cables $100,000 to Finland
COPENHAGEN
BERLIN
HELSINKI
MOSCOW
LONDON
PARIS
BUCHAREST
ISTANBUL
TOKYO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
FORT LAUDERDALE
Japan to open Yangtze River to commercial traffic — closed since August, 1937
U. S. Government studies methods of keeping naval warfare away from Americas . . . . U. S. aids Finland by releasing 44 planes designed for American Navy so that they can be sent directly to Finland . . . . President Roosevelt trims New Deal budget . . . . Vice-President Garner tosses hat into Presidential ring . . . . National Labor Relations Board is accused of entering into a conspiracy with C. I. O. . . . . 48 U. S. ships switched to Panama registry
Russia's inability to make headway in Finland increases optimism regarding future of Balkans
British cruiser chases German freighter Arauca into U. S. territorial waters
BUENOS AIRES
French yellow book reveals how Nazis forced President Hacha of Czechoslovakia to surrender country . . . . Little activity on Western Front . . . . French officials report about 50 U-boats sunk by Allies since start of war . . . . Allied War Council decides to give all possible moral and material aid to Finland
Crew of scuttled Admiral Graf Spee interned by Argentina; Capt. Langsdorff, commander of Nazi raider, a suicide

Sunbonnet Sue

Women's Responsibility

"We American women have the greatest opportunity for independent and unselfish thinking and, therefore, our chance for leadership in the world is great if we prove ourselves capable of accepting this responsibility."—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It Has Been Said of Faith

All that I have seen teaches me to trust the creator for all I have not seen.—Emerson.

Despotism may govern without faith; but Liberty cannot.—De Tocqueville.

The errors of faith are better than the best thoughts of unbelief.—Thomas Russel.

The steps of faith fall on the seeming void, but find the rock beneath.—Whittier.

To believe is to be strong. Doubt cramps energy. Belief is power.—F. W. Robertson.

In actual life every great enterprise begins with, and takes its first forward step in, faith.—Schlegel.

Faith in order, which is the basis of science, cannot reasonably be separated from faith in an ordainer, which is the basis of religion.—Asa Gray.

What I admire in Columbus is not his having discovered a world, but his having gone to search for it on the faith of an opinion.—Turgot.

Daily Quotation

I AM glad to think
I am not bound to make the world go round:
But only to discover and to do
With cheerful heart the work that God appoints.

—JEAN INGELOW

Manly Manners

Helen Keller and the Bible

"I am always glad to bear witness to the blessing the Bible has been to me. Ever since I was a little girl, I have read it constantly for courage and for joy. Through all kinds of difficulties the Bible has kept my hope of accomplishment bright."—Helen Keller.

Monitor Movie Guide

Four Wives (Warner)—Successor to "Four Daughters," and similar though not related to "Daughters Courageous," retaining the characters of the first film except Mickey Borden, whose "shade" returns. There are babies now in the Lemp homestead. Scenes of household comedy, spring cleaning, courtships, and a surprise party are to be found. Lane sisters, Gale Page, Claude Rains, Jeffrey Lynn, John Garfield. — Adults and young people.

Gone With the Wind (Selznick-MGM)—Super-film from Margaret Mitchell's novel, running nearly four hours, capturing the vitality, tempo, and sweep of action of the original story, recounting most of the remembered events against a background of the Civil War in the vicinity of Atlanta, and setting forth the characters with their vigors and shortcomings as they were recorded in the book. Vivien Leigh is the successful counterpart of the Scarlett O'Hara of the novel; Clark Gable, Rhett Butler. Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland, Thomas Mitchell, Hattie McDaniel, Barbara O'Neil.—Adults and mature young people.

Gulliver's Travels (Paramount)—Full length color cartoon from Jonathan Swift's story, full of pleasant tunes and comic little men, making music the food of strife between two kings in Lilliput and letting Gulliver propose a musical compromise to settle the war. A new character, Gabby, is introduced.—Family.

Nick Carter, Master Detective (MGM)—Melodrama that is said to be the first of a series. The sleuth has been brought up to date, employs an airplane to pursue his quarry after he has unmasked the rascals, and captures them at sea with the aid of a police boat. Walter Pidgeon, Rita Johnson, Donald Meek.—Adults and young people.

Remember? (MGM) — Farcical yarn about a young woman who is betrothed to one admirer, marries another, is separated from him, and marries him again after both of them have lost their memories through some chemical hocuspocus. Labored and repetitious plot. Greer Garson, Robert Taylor, Lew Ayres, Billie Burke, Reginald Owen.—Adults.

Above Average Films

Family—"They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Under-Pup," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess."

Adults and Young People—"Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingtone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina."

Adults Only — "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Home

By the Associated Press

Jenkins, Ky.

C. E. Gifford, veteran Eastern Kentucky coal miner, invested 20 cents in a meal for a hungry Indiana farm boy and persuaded the youth to return home.

Recently Gifford received a letter from the youth's father, T. H. Alexander, of near Martinsville, Ind., offering him a home on the farm for life.

Gifford, who has spent 54 of his 65 years in the mines, had been without steady employment two years.

A Small Share

A sheep grower gets less than four dollars for enough wool to make a suit, when wool sells at 30 cents a pound.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Merry Christmas . . . and a Doorknob*

By LE PELLEY

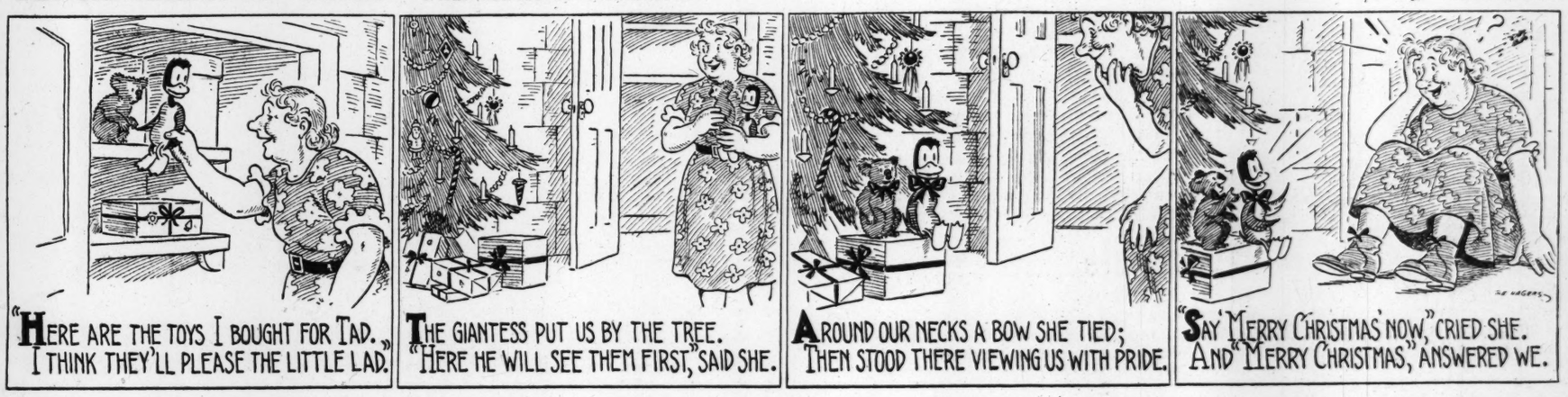
MERRY CHRISTMAS EVERYONE — LET'S OPEN THE PRESENTS FOR THE CLUBHOUSE! HERE'S MINE ...
A BRASS DOORKNOB!
WELL — THE CLUB REALLY NEEDED ONE..
ER.. THAT'S WHAT I THOUGHT ...ER.. MY PRESENT IS A DOORKNOB —
OH MY — MY MY- NEED I MENTION THE FACT I ALSO BOUGHT A DOORKNOB!
WELL.. SUSIE... YOUR PINK CURTAINS WILL REALLY BE WELCOME AFTER ALL .. !!
YES SIR!
WHAT PINK CURTAINS? I GOT A DOORKNOB, TOO !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Guess I Can Thank Mrs. Simpson for That!*

Today the Boss found a package marked "To the Boss-from Snubs!"
The Boss thanked me for it and said, "It's just what I wanted." Wow! Was I surprised!
And pleased! Oh boy!

The Adventures of Waddles—*That Makes It Unanimous*

By THE HAGERS


"HERE ARE THE TOYS I BOUGHT FOR TAD." I THINK THEY'LL PLEASE THE LITTLE LAD.
THE GIANTESS PUT US BY THE TREE. "HERE HE WILL SEE THEM FIRST," SAID SHE.
AROUND OUR NECKS A BOW SHE TIED; THEN STOOD THERE VIEWING US WITH PRIDE.
"SAY 'MERRY CHRISTMAS' NOW," CRIED SHE. AND "MERRY CHRISTMAS," ANSWERED WE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R)

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Prayer at Christmas

Commemorating the coming of the Prince of Peace, men and women at a time like this turn naturally to ponder the full meaning of Christmas, to pray. How many of us are willing to pray in his words, "Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven"? How many are ready to trust God to know and do right? How many of us can refrain from instructing Him or begging Him to provide victory for their purpose or peace as they see peace? How many can pray with Jesus' understanding that the Father is wholly good and necessarily wills only good for His children.

When Christians really accept the Christ-coming and are willing to let His will be done, peace will come on earth.

Superhighway Plans

State and Federal highway officials, meeting in New York a few days ago, laid plans for a report on a proposed superhighway to link Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. One of the preliminary decisions reported is to the effect that this shall be entirely a free road. However, from the fact that the biggest problem involved is how to finance the estimated cost of more than $200,000,000, one may be entitled to surmise that this question is not entirely closed.

Some of the plans broached for networks of toll highways have been unsupported by traffic needs, but the route from New England to the Potomac traverses the area of greatest traffic density in the United States, and if an express highway on a toll basis would justify itself anywhere, this is the most likely route for it.

Writers of the report, it is stated, will inquire into whether the new artery should go through the major cities on the route or should by-pass them. If the convenience of users of the road is consulted, there is but one answer to this question. A superhighway, if it is to serve its stated purposes of expediting traffic and reducing congestion, ought to by-pass every city even to the terminal cities, since much travel will be going beyond the heavy traffic region. Entrance and exit from cities by local boulevards will leave through travel unimpeded and avoid adding to city snarls.

Many motorists, it is reasonable to believe, would be willing to pay a small fee for the use of a highway of this type. But the toll would have to be based on a margin of extra convenience over that of the highways to which the motorist is accustomed.

Stations Incognito

Britain's railways are to make a great effort to improve conditions that have resulted from the nightly blackout. Particularly, they hope to devise some means, which will not break the regulations, of lighting station names. At present the traveler, especially one whose destination is a small wayside station, is not finding it easy to arrive. If a porter be not there to cry out the secret, or be far in the distance, with an accent not quite that of a radio announcer, the passenger may peer in vain through his window into the darkness that shrouds a station; while, somewhat after the fashion of Mr. T. S. Eliot's cat,

His mind is engaged in a rapt contemplation
Of the thought, of the thought, of the thought of its name,
Its ineffable effable
Effanineffable
Deep and inscrutable name.

Happy the man who has sternly counted his stations, who, having refused to affront fortune with forty winks, can rely on her walking out with him in the dark. But happier still the favored one who is warned by signs and portents, by a long and noisy tunnel, or a steep gradient that the end is near. He alone can say:

There is no effort on *my* brow—
I do not strive, I do not weep.
I rush with the swift spheres, and glow
In joy, and, when I will, I sleep.

Motorists who splash mud on pedestrians, a Brooklyn jurist has held, are guilty of third degree assault. Dry cleaners might call this a decision in restraint of trade.

Sandy, who always does as he would be done by, never writes his name on his Christmas cards, which enables his friends to put them to use next year.

Paying the Agrarian Piper

President Roosevelt evidently is maneuvering into position for an argument with Congress as to whether he or the legislative branch is the more interested in balancing the budget. Whatever the merits may be in other departments of fiscal policy he has sound ground for demanding that the farm benefits, especially the "parity" payments, be put on a pay-as-you-go basis—or more exactly, a collect-as-you-pay basis.

During the last two years Congress has appropriated first $212,000,000 and then $225,000,000 to make parity payments, and $113,000,000 to move crop surpluses. This is the $550,000,000 of benefits for which Mr. Roosevelt declares the leaders of Congress are morally obligated to find revenue. This generosity has been with borrowed money, and the House and Senate probably will be reluctant in an election year to say just when they expect the bill to be paid. The parity payments, it should be emphasized, are in addition to nearly $500,000,000 annually of soil conservation benefits.

The "certificate plan" which Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, advocates for collecting something akin to a processing tax may have difficulties about it that only the Treasury Department adequately appraises. It was worked out with reference to wheat, and would be much more difficult to apply to corn and might be more of a burden than an aid to cotton. But in good finance and in fairness to Federal taxpayers, one of two conclusions seems inescapable: either the parity payments ought to be financed by specific tolls on the farm commodities to be benefited or else the parity payments ought to be discontinued.

An Item of Insurance Cost

The Massachusetts experiment in compulsory liability insurance for automobiles is entering a new phase, the results of which will be watched by groups in other States which may favor the unique Bay State plan. This new phase is a method for meeting the always vexatious question of insuring cars and drivers not considered good risks, either because machines are old or because of the record of the drivers.

The law specifies that if an automobile is in safe mechanical repair it may be insured regardless of age. Moreover, the only way to check an unsafe driver is for the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to suspend his license. Until this is done, the driver has a right to insurance.

In the past, it was the practice of many insurance firms to reject applications to insure cars over five years old, as well as drivers with unsatisfactory records, turning the prospects over to smaller companies eager for business. Bankruptcy of several of these, including two in the last year, uncovered the weakness of this plan.

The system now being tried provides that an applicant rejected by three successive companies must apply to the State Insurance Commissioner, who will apportion all such policies among all companies, on a basis of total volume of business.

Indicative of the size of the problem is the fact that some 9,000 of Massachusetts' 750,000 policies are expected to be so assigned this year. The cost of carrying such expensive risks may be one reason for the comparatively high premium rates in Massachusetts.

Where Is That Freedom?

Sympathizers with Communism have, for natural reasons, been among those who argued most vigorously for academic and artistic freedom in the United States. They must read with some discomfort the account of the dismissal of Howard Rushmore, motion picture reviewer for the Daily Worker, because of his refusal to condemn unqualifiedly the film "Gone With the Wind."

Mr. Rushmore felt that the acting deserved credit and that the treatment of the story was not unhistoric. But adherence to the "party line" called for nothing less than blistering denunciation of the picture for giving a pleasant impression of prewar conditions in the South and for sequences unfavorable to Negroes. Now Mr. Rushmore is out of a job—which hadn't paid anything anyhow since a shortage of funds coincided with the Hitler-Stalin pact.

The case for freedom of academic thought and honesty of artistic expression is as strong as ever it was, but it ought to be clearer than ever that the achievement of these boons does not lie in the direction of Communism.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Village Christmas

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Christmas in our New England village is not spectacular. Puritan founded, we still celebrate with restraint. The balsam, the fir, the spruce, the hemlock, living Christmas trees, are ever with us, touched with sun or blanketed with snow. And one on our triangular green is now decked with Christmas lights. A community tree, round which on Christmas eve both old and young will "Sing we now Noel."

Simple wreaths decorate white doorways, some tied with red ribbon, some bearing fragrant cones. Extra suet has been put out for the birds, and the chickadees, always vocal with their thanks, are caroling triumphantly — jaunty little black-capped waits that herald in the daytime Christmas cheer—while woodpeckers tipped in holly red add color to the wood-cut scene.

From the valley farms the lusty cocks send forth December challenge. Gray squirrels in winter mood whisk up and down the elms. The boy next door is chopping fireplace wood—a yule log of maple or hickory. A troop of sturdy children have started for the wooded hillside to gather running pine to twine around the choir loft of the old white church.

In the village kitchens, housewives are mixing mince meat, molding cranberry-jelly, making raised fruit cake, and storing dry bread that will be used to stuff the monarch turkey.

Everywhere there is anticipation, but unemotional anticipation that awaits another Christmas as another day of special good.

Brookfield Center, Conn. H. S. H.

"Crystal Clear Mirror"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My best wishes for your continued devotion to high principles. We on this continent need your crystal mirror to show us the freedom that is ours.

I have long admired Sibelius. It took this present crisis to give me the drift of the tide in his music.

FINLANDIA

Sibelius, with eloquence
Like Chopin's palaces of tone,
Voices for man the fierce defense
Of land that calls her soul her own.

Toronto. EWART MILLER

The Farmer's Share

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am greatly interested in W. P. D.'s letter in the Monitor, as I am one of New York City's million farmer boys who still enjoys country life on the farm but would like to know how to make it pay.

Why not a Monitor series, to follow W. P. D.'s statement that in two or three countries the farmer really gets his share of the national income.

Tell us all about them please and see that Secretary Wallace reads them, too.

New York City ROB TINSMAN

A Juvenile Radio Program

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial relative to children's radio programs is timely and particularly interesting to my wife and myself. We have written a radio program for younger children which children like and enjoy (having had the stories read to them) but due to the commercialism of radio programs for young children, it is difficult to find a sponsor who will deviate from the usual blood and thunder type. As the program calls for a cast, the broadcasting stations feel they cannot afford to put it on sustaining time. Therefore, the thought I have in mind is to call this program of ours to your attention in the hope that you may direct us to some place where this type of program may find favor.

RUTH AND MAURECE SCHILLER

Larchmont, N. Y.

World's Greatest Paradox

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The cry of peace echoing throughout the world—
And arms and amunition factories working overtime!

Milwaukee, Wis. G.

Unfair to Hitler and Stalin?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Don't you think the American press is unfair to Hitler and Stalin?

Concord, N. C. ALICE ARMFIELD

Speaking of Scuttling—

"A Lodging for the Night"

The Higginbotham family were planning a trip into the country, despite the unusual frigidity, and each member was intent upon his preparations. Even Spunky, the new wire-haired terrier, sniffed the excitement in the air and cavorted happily after his bath, conscious, too, of his snowy beauty.

"His tail," remarked Ruthie, "looks just like a white hyacinth."

"Yes, but one roll outdoors in all that soot will change his complexion," warned her mother.

"Don't let him get out before we go!" begged Junior, who had gone through the strenuous experience of bathing the shaggy pet. "Come on, Dad! When do we start?"

"Just one or two little jobs in the basement and then we're off," promised Horace. "Pile the things in the car and I'll be with you before you can say—" The cellar stairway swallowed the rest of the sentence.

"Looks like more snow," ventured Jane, when the travelers were approaching the open spaces at the city limits. "Don't suppose we're going to have a blizzard, do you?"

"Oh, now, Mom," protested Junior from the dignity of the driver's seat, from which, with the assuredness of his late teens, he had gradually ousted Horace altogether. "Don't begin worrying before we get started. What's a little snow?"

"Wish I'd brought my sled," sighed Ruthie, her nose flattened against the glass.

"Where would we have put it, Sis? On top?"

"Well, we could have tied it on behind."

"Look at the snow bonnet on top of each fence post, everybody," exclaimed Horace. "Looks like a Liberty cap on some of them, where it's piled high and partly toppling over."

"Gee, this road isn't half bad, the way the trucks and things have kept it clear." Junior exerted a little more pressure on the accelerator and glanced out of the corner of his eye to note whether his father was observing the speedometer. "Isn't even slippery."

"I read in the papers about motorists getting stuck in the road in a blizzard out west and they had to sit in their car for two whole days," said Jane, pulling up the collar of her fur coat.

"Look at those birds shaking the snow off the buckberry bushes," cried the enthusiastic Horace, gesticulating. "That's about the only thing they get to eat, except for the wild grapes in the woods, and the bittersweet berries. That's why we ought not to cut all the bittersweet in the fall."

"Could anybody ride on a sled behind an automobile?" inquired Ruthie, plaintively.

* * *

Eighty miles away the Higginbothams became so interested in an ante-bellum mansion, turned into a museum, which faced the rolling river and the Southland, that they lost count of time. Ruthie was entranced by a collection of dolls and juvenile furniture in an attic nursery. The mechanically-minded Junior examined the mechanism of the grandfather clocks, with their rising moons and suns. Horace spent most of his time taking in the view from the veranda.

"I should hate to have to dust all that bric-a-brac in there," remarked Jane, joining Horace. "My goodness, look at the snow We'd better be going."

"So we had, my dear. I'll call the children."

The white blanket grew heavier as they drove toward home, and the big flakes stuck to the windshield. Even the daring Junior was impressed by the fact that he could not see well, and proceeded cautiously. The snow deepened with every mile. Half way home—but "a million miles from nowhere," as Horace expressed it—the family conveyance was barely able to creep through the foot-deep snow.

"Here's a house, son. Let's turn into this driveway, so as to be off the highway, and see if we can warm our fingers inside."

"My fingers are cold *outside*," gravely remarked the matter-of-fact Ruthie.

* * *

Within the three-room cottage, the light growing dim, the wind howling, and the snow falling fast, the family found a lone woman occupant awaiting the return of her husband. He had gone to the city with a load of corn, but undoubtedly was prevented by the storm from returning. The fire was burning low in the range and the woodbox was empty.

"That's our cue, Son," chirped Horace, and, muffled to the eyes, the pair went to the woodpile, uncovered the ax, and while one chopped and split, the other "toted."

Inside again, ham was soon frying in the skillet, along with round-eyed eggs; biscuits were in the oven, and preserves on the table. The nearest house with a telephone, Jane had learned, was five miles away; the closest village had no hotel, and even if it had, there was no sort of transportation available.

"So ye'd best make a night of it here," decreed their hostess. "Two of ye can have our bed and I'll take the cot back of the stove, but two of ye'll have to make up a pallet on the floor."

"What about the house?" suddenly asked Jane. "What about my plants?"

"I piled the furnace high with coal before I left and pulled up the check draft," replied Horace. "The fire ought to keep a good twenty-four hours. Your plants should be safe. It's lucky we brought along Spunky. Eh, boy?"

"Arf!" barked that happy individual, wagging the "white hyacinth."

Came morning and a repetition of the stock-feeding which Horace and Junior had undertaken in their amateurish fashion the night before. Also more woodchopping. As they entered with the last armload of sticks, Junior spied activity on the highway.

"Look, Dad! Snowplows!"

"Snowplows! Snowplows!"

Ruthie and Jane took up the refrain and Spunky barked excitedly, wallowing in the drifts as the machines passed.

"That means we can get home," whooped Horace, whose back still recalled the night's experience on the pallet.

* * *

"I wanted to pay her for our food and lodging," said Horace, after they had started, "but she was so grateful that we could be there to chop wood and feed the stock that she wouldn't hear of it. I never did get her name, did you?"

"Do you know who she was?" asked Jane.

"No. She didn't talk much."

"Well, while you were warming up the engine, I had quite a talk with her and learned all her family history, and believe it or not, she's your office boy's grandmother!" M. W. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

Is War Ever An 'Act of God'?

"War is an act of God. It means the end of thousands upon thousands who face it just as bravely as do hundreds of thousands who die every year of epidemics at home."—David Lawrence in *The United States News.*

The distinguished editor of the valuable commentator published at the Nation's capital is so often right that one hesitates to differ with him. But he is surely wrong this time. War is not an act of God; it is unthinkable that a Father who loves and pities His children should set them bombing each other's cities and sending each other's ships to the bottom of the ocean. . . .

It may be objected, however, that Mr. Lawrence was using the phrase "act of God" in its legal sense, meaning "such an extraordinary interruption of the usual course of events that no experience, foresight, or care which might reasonably have been expected could have foreseen or guarded against it."

But that is our trouble. In our thought we have limited acts of God to the inexplicable, the unpredictable, the calamitous. The earthquake is an act of God. The tidal wave is an act of God. The influenza epidemic is an act of God. And by the same reasoning, according to Mr. Lawrence, a war is an act of God for most people.

To make such a characterization is to misunderstand the natures of both God and man. As the creator and sustainer of the universe, God performs many acts that man cannot understand (and the Northern Lights are about as hard to understand as an earthquake or typhoon), but His purpose is to help, not to injure, man.

Likewise, man shares in some of the acts of God . . . according to the methods that God has established, and for the purposes that God has ordained. Only when man cooperates with God on God's terms, not man's, is he a worker together with God.—*The Christian Advocate.*

Czech Unrest

How much it may cost Germany to keep Austrians, Czechs and Poles repressed during the war it is difficult to estimate. Czechs and Poles are disarmed, but they are desperate. An uprising in such circumstances is a tragic and pitiful thing. Nevertheless its effect on the use and disposition of German forces may be considerable. Reports from Hungary report columns of German motorized troops being moved into Prague. Such troops are not only rendered unavailable for other fronts; they are using up quantities of petrol which as yet the Germans are not in a position to replace. And they are rendering more, and not less, impossible any eventual Czech acquiescence in German rule.—*The Sunday Times*, London.

The Wide Horizon

This Christmas Tree Business

By Armella C. Friedl

The United States Forest Service receives hundreds of letters each holiday season from earnest tree lovers protesting against what they fear is wholesale forest devastation from Christmas tree cutting. But the practice of cutting Christmas trees need not be condemned; it can be defended on economic and conservation grounds, say Federal foresters. Trees, like any other crop—wheat, cotton, or tomatoes—grow to be used. As fence-posts, pulpwood, or timber, trees may contribute much to man's happiness. As Christmas trees, they often contribute even more.

Holiday trade in conifers has become an important business. A conservative estimate of the number of Christmas trees used each year is 10,000,000. At an average retail price of about 50 cents each these trees provide tree-cutters, farmers, and merchants with a $5,000,000 business at a particularly providential time each year. In addition, emergency labor used in thinning and transportation operations gets an opportunity to earn bread and butter, plus Christmas extras. These financial returns are often more than the returns received from cutting mature trees for lumber.

Foresters assert that with good management the country's forests can provide every family in the United States today with a Christmas tree without seriously depleting forest resources and, given proper protection, they promise descendants of those families a continuing supply of trees also. Cutting of trees need not be a menace to the forest resource. If properly done such cutting may even improve the forest. Removing some trees from a crowded stand is often beneficial to the remainder.

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Out of several thousand trees which sprout at the same time on a given acre, only two or three hundred can survive. In the beginning all the trees are necessary to provide the shade which prevents the dominant trees from sprouting side branches and developing into leafy balls. Such rounded trees are lovely to look at but valueless for lumber.

The trees which later will die if they are not removed force the stronger trees to reach desperately toward the sky for light. This makes trunks taller and straighter and consequently more valuable for lumber. When no trees overtop the rest, the whole stand grows spindly. A forester hastens development of better trees by a timely thinning out of the weaker ones. These thinnings may thus perform a double duty, serving as Christmas trees and aiding in the growth of the remaining trees.

Mature evergreens are cut for pulpwood or lumber. Their tops are of little value for such uses, but as Christmas trees they are not only useful but highly decorative. Salvaging tops of trees cut for lumber utilizes a waste product and leaves the forest in a better condition. Leaving the tops behind to rot, on the other hand, may harm the stand, for they often become an open invitation to forest fire.

Oftimes Christmas trees are cut from pasture or farm lands upon which they are encroaching. They form a scattered stand which will never make good sawtimber or pulpwood but spoil good pasture. These trees are the very ones the careful Christmas shopper demands since, growing in the open, they are bushy, symmetrical, and have a rich green color. They must be cut in the ordinary course of farm improvement, anyway. By selling them in the Christmas tree market, a farmer gets an extra cash return for his labor in improving the land.

The supply of natural growth for Christmas trees is being supplemented more and more by artificial plantations. A farmer can plant and cultivate a crop of Christmas trees as he would a crop of corn. He thus puts idle, submarginal land to work and receives a profitable side income. Managing it exclusively for the production of Christmas trees, he is more likely to produce the ideally suitable tree. Moreover, in keeping cover on his otherwise naked land, he is bringing to it many erosion and flood control benefits. He is also raising a most effective crop to build up the soil's fertility. President Roosevelt is one landowner who has taken up Christmas tree growing as a farm enterprise on his Hyde Park estate.

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Because of all these constructive forestry practices, then, foresters hold that the Christmas tree custom is not inimical to the conservation of the Nation's forests. Given the co-operation of the public, they assert, it will never be necessary to stop cutting Christmas trees. At the present time, however, they call attention to a number of practices the adoption of which would help do away with the unnecessary waste characteristic of past Christmas seasons.

Christmas tree shoppers can help in the conservation of the forests by insisting upon certified trees; that is, trees cut under methods which improve the forests. All trees cut from the National Forests, as well as some cut from private lands, are certified. Such trees can be distinguished from the rest by statements to that effect appearing on an attached tag the size of a standard shipping tag.

Cities and States can help counteract wasteful practices by enacting laws to regulate in some degree the cutting and marketing of Christmas trees. The City of Denver, for example, has an ordinance under which no trees may be sold within the city limits except such as are cut in accordance with good forestry principles. A few States already have enacted laws to that effect. Stricter enforcement of laws would prevent vandalism. Regulations leading to better organization of and less speculation in the Christmas tree trade are also desirable.

The living Christmas tree idea is a friend of conservation. Both living trees potted for inside decoration and those packaged for growing outdoors have been gaining favor in recent years.

Very necessary to keep the forests productive now and for the future are research and management of land for the production of Christmas trees. Research will answer how and why, and management will apply to production the principles thus learned.